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62,73

SEEDS *which* **SUCCEED**

Landreths' Seeds

1784

1923

The kind of seeds
used by the
COLONIAL BOY
as he dressed when
Landreths' Seeds
were first put on the
market 139 years ago
in 1784



LANDRETHS' SEEDS

DOES YOUR MERCHANT HANDLE LANDRETH SEEDS?

If he doesn't, then write to Landreths, as the United States rural delivery carries Landreths' Seeds to every man's door. United States Money Orders can be obtained at almost every Post Office. They cost—

For Orders for sums not exceeding \$2.50	3 cents.	If over \$30.00 and not exceeding \$40.00	15 cents.
If over \$2.50 and not exceeding 5.00	5 "	" 40.00 " " 50.00	18 "
" 5.00 " " 10.00	8 "	" 50.00 " " 60.00	20 "
" 10.00 " " 20.00	10 "	" 60.00 " " 75.00	25 "
" 20.00 " " 30.00	12 "	" 75.00 " " 100.00	30 "

Hints to Mail Order Purchasers

- TERMS CASH WITH ORDER.**—Seeds sent to amount of remittance only, as no accounts will be opened for small sums or balances resulting from short remittance. We guarantee to fill your order satisfactorily. In case of an error it will be cheerfully corrected.
- REMITTANCE** may be made in Cash, by Express or Registered Mail, by Draft on New York or Philadelphia, or by Postal Money Order. Sums of fifty cents or less, in cash or stamps, may be sent by ordinary Mail at our risk. United States postage stamps for any sum will be accepted where facilities for transmitting money by the above modes **do not** exist, but letters containing same should be registered, which costs twelve cents.
- BY MAIL—POSTAGE PAID BY US.**—The prices for small seeds (Peas, Beans and Corn excepted) quoted in this Catalogue include postage, paid by us, either regular or by zone rates. We do not pay postage on Peas, Beans and Corn because of their weight. If wanted by Mail, postage should be added to price quoted, at the rate indicated below, estimating each quart at 2 pounds.
- BY EXPRESS.**—Moderate orders, too heavy or expensive for the Mails, or where quicker time than by freight is desirable, can be sent by Express to your nearest Express office. On **small seed** by Express we make a rebate equivalent to mail rate outlined below, which includes postage. This does not apply to orders for Peas, Beans and Corn. Charges in such cases are payable by the recipient. By special arrangement with all the Express lines in the United States and Canada, seeds and plants are now carried at a reduced rate of about 20 per cent. less than the merchandise rates when guaranteed by us. No goods sent C. O. D. without an advance sufficient to cover charges both ways. Onion Sets, Potatoes, Roots and other perishable goods will not be sent C. O. D., but will be sent only on receipt of full remittance and at risk of purchaser.
- BY FREIGHT, R. R. or STEAMER.**—Retail orders for heavy seeds, such as Peas, Beans, Corn, etc., can be shipped at lower rates of Freight by railroad or by steamer where practicable. All Freight and Express goods are delivered by us to the Freight or Express office in Bristol, Pa., charges payable at destination.
- ORDER EARLY.**—It is better to have the seeds on hand a month early rather than wait one day when you need them.
- GUARANTEE.**—We guarantee all shipments of seeds to reach the purchaser safely and in good condition.
- PACKAGE CHARGES.**—When crates or barrels are required for packing Onion Sets, the following rates will be charged: **Crates**, 2 bush., 40c.; 1 bush., 25c. **Barrels**, holding 4 bushels, 60c. These package charges are extra and should be included in remittance.
- MAKING OUT ORDERS.**—We always make it a point to give orders our **immediate attention** as soon as received, a fact well known and appreciated by the thousands of customers deriving their supplies from us direct. The prompt execution of orders will be greatly facilitated if our customers will be careful to write on their order their **Full Name and Address**, the **Quantity**, **Name of Variety** and **Price** of the seeds wanted (See Order Sheet enclosed).
- Orders with full address of customer should be written on a distinct sheet, apart from any necessary **inquiries**, which latter should be written on a **separate sheet**, to insure speed in filling orders in our packing department.
- INQUIRIES** as to methods of culture from correspondents who are not customers will receive attention only upon enclosure of 25c. in stamps accompanying same, which sum may be deducted when remitting us a subsequent cash order for Seeds amounting to One Dollar or more.
- The practice of writing us from several post-offices is to be avoided. Change of residence should be communicated to us at once, to secure delivery of our current publications. If you want a Catalogue sent to your neighbors or friends, send us their addresses and we will put them on our Mailing List.
- Space will not permit us to enumerate all the seeds and garden requisites we carry in stock. If you do not see **what you want, write us** and we will promptly give you prices and all other information.

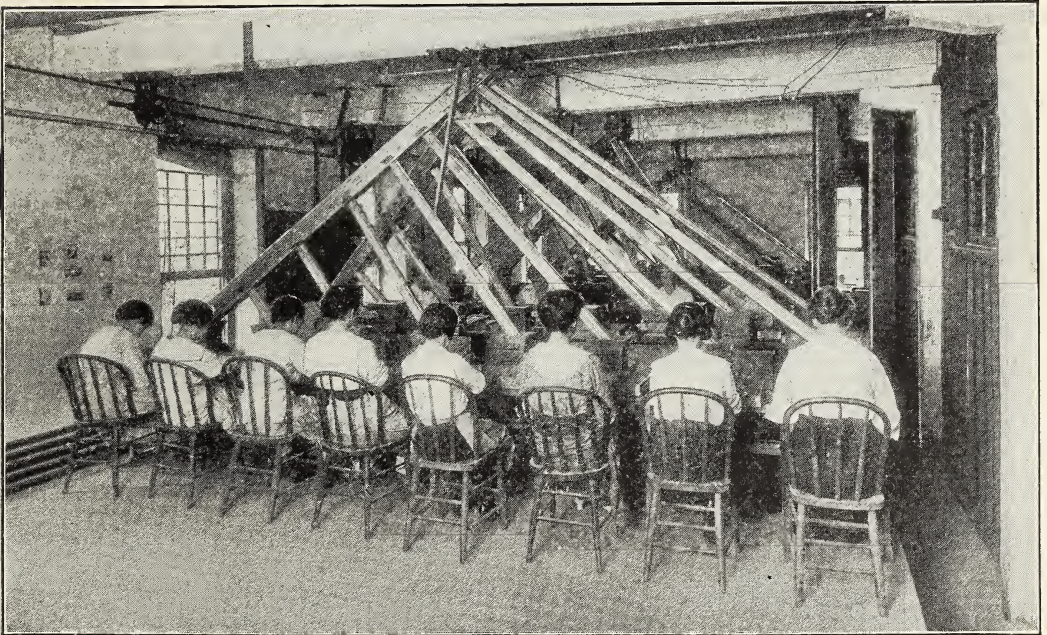
X Landreth Pays Postage on Small Seeds.		ZONES. POSTAGE RATES.	Landreth Does Not Pay Postage on Peas, Beans or Corn.	First pound or fraction.	Each additional pound or fraction.
First Zone, Philadelphia and within	50 miles of Philadelphia			5c.	1c.
Second " within	50 to 150	" " "		5c.	1c.
Third " "	150 " 300	" " "		6c.	2c.
Fourth " "	300 " 600	" " "		7c.	4c.
Fifth " "	600 " 1000	" " "		8c.	6c.
Sixth " "	1000 " 1400	" " "		9c.	8c.
Seventh " "	1400 " 1800	" " "		11c.	10c.
Eighth " "	all over 1800	" " "		12c.	12c.

LANDRETHS' SEED WAREHOUSE, BRISTOL, PA.



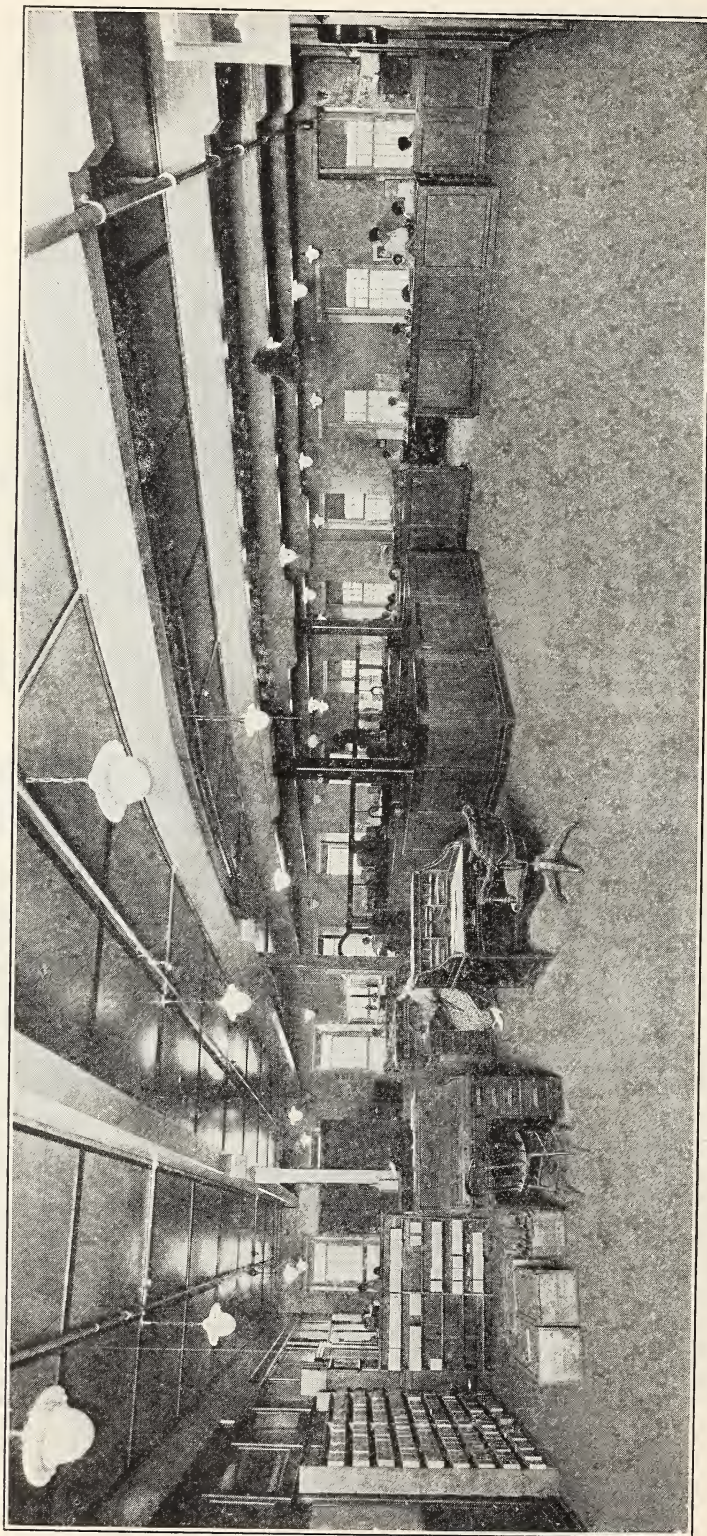
Outside of Bristol, Pa. Warehouse.

80 feet wide, reduced to 60, 320 feet long with wing, 64 feet wide by 139 feet long, 300 windows, 3 elevators, 120 H.P. boilers, 60 H. P. steam engine, 12 electric motors. Two other warehouses in the far West. 300,000 square feet of floor space in the total.



Pea and Bean Room. Machines for Sixty Girls. A similar Packing Room at one of our Western Warehouses where we have 60 machines, 120 altogether.

With this arrangement we can pack from one-half to one bushel per girl per hour.



General Office for Correspondence and Bookkeepers.

Floor 80 x 75 feet. The beams overhead are single sticks 80 feet long, 12 x 14 inches.

Desk room for 40 clerks—a very bright office. Plenty of light and ventilation.

LANDRETHS' SEED WAREHOUSE, BRISTOL, PA.

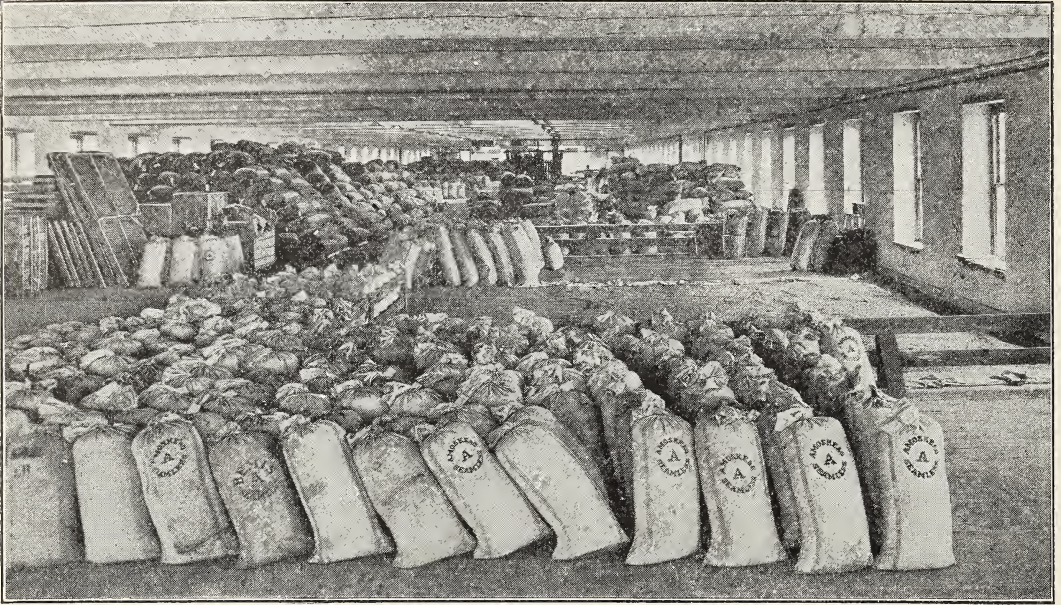


One of Four Private Offices occupied by the President, Treasurer, Secretary, Assistant Secretary.
Each office 20 x 20 feet.
Distinct rooms.



Mail and Express Order Room for Packing Small Orders.
100 feet long by 44 feet wide.
A complete store and a large one too.

LANDRETHS' SEED WAREHOUSE, BRISTOL, PA.



The six floors give 130 feet floor space for storage



**First Floor Middle Room, 163 feet long by 65 feet wide.
In these immense rooms are stored a vast quantity of seeds.**

This Catalogue of 1923 is the development of the first Landreth Catalogue published in 1786

In the reminiscences of Mr. Burnet Landreth, President of this Company, we observe that the first Seed Catalogue in America was published in 1786 by his grandfather David Landreth, 1st, who established a Seed Business in Philadelphia in 1784, it was then just a four page Circular announcing that Seeds were for sale at the Landreth Seed Store, 12th and Market Streets, Philadelphia and briefly describing the varieties.

Every two years this was followed by a republication of the same and other Seeds and Plants. Five years later, 1799 a republication of these Seed Catalogues enumerated for sale—

7 varieties of Beans, Bush	2 varieties of Celery
4 " " " Pole	9 " " Lettuce
12 " " Cabbage	9 " " Watermelon
2 " " Carrot	3 " " Cantaloupe
5 " " Onion	6 " " Radish
7 " " Peas	2 " " Spinach
2 " " Squash	6 " " Turnip

All described as to relative merit—some sorts yet remaining in use.

To indicate the extent of the Landreth Establishment, here follows a copy of an old advertisement of 1802 from Poulson's Daily Advertiser, Philadelphia.

"David and Cuthbert Landreth, Nursery and Seedsmen respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have greatly added to their collections which they now offer for sale, consisting of Fruit and Forest Trees, Flowering Shrubs, Green House Plants, Flower Roots and Garden Seeds, they have a great variety of valuable new sorts of fruit, very little known in this country. Likewise of many beautiful Flowering Shrubs such as Magnolias, Rhododendrons, Franklinias, Liaburniums, Roses, etc., among which is a beautiful White Climber or Moss Grower—it flowers all the Summer and Fall in great perfection; also the superb Chinese Rose which continues a succession of beautiful double and marbled damask colored flowers, throughout the greater part of the year and is much admired by all who see it. Also Flowering Roots of great variety of kinds, particularly Hyacinths which far exceed all that has ever been seen in this country.

—ALSO—

an assortment of Garden, Flower and other Seeds of their own savings warranted fresh and good—order will be punctually attended to on application at their store corner the Old Court House on Wednesday and Saturday mornings and their store at the corner, Market and 12th Streets or at their Farm on the new road called Federal Street leading from Southwark to Grays Ferry.

Large Weeping Willows and Poplars of various sorts.

Our selection of esculent Vegetable Seeds will be found to consist of those most generally known in esteem, the names of many more could be given but we are convinced no advertisement can arise from the cultivation of so many sorts."

It was not the practice in those days to publish a Seed Catalogue every year as it is now, the publications doing for several years until there was something new to present, for Seedsmen at that day did not manufacture something out of nothing, they waited until they had something distinct to announce.

Six or seven issues of a Seed Catalogue were published by David Landreth, 1st, up to 1832 when the edition of that date had developed its pages to 121 comprehending descriptions of—

10 Bush Beans	3 Cucumber	10 Radish
5 Pole Beans	2 Eggplant	3 Squash
5 Broccoli	10 Lettuce	2 Tomato
3 Kale	1 Watermelon	10 Turnip
16 Cabbage	4 Cantaloupe	12 Herbs
4 Carrot	5 Onion	83 Seeds of Additional Vegetables
3 Celery	10 Pepper	1 Potatoes

It will be observed the Tomato was offered—this was the tenth year catalogued by Landreth.

TO BE SATISFIED ORDER SEEDS WHICH SUCCEED FROM LANDRETH

OFFERED IN THE NURSERY SECTION

And of Ornamental Shrubs there were 1000. Flower Seeds —1000.

Apples	named varieties	100	Pears	named varieties	62
Peaches	"	50	Apricots	"	12
Nectarines	"	12	Plums	"	25
Cherries	"	21	Small Fruit	"	100
Grapes	"	45	Strawberries	"	8

and Ornamental Forest Trees 65, of all sorts and 2000 named plants of Ornamental growths in pots.

In 1832 David Landreth, 1st, published a Catalogue of Ornamental Flowers, Plants for sale at the Landreth Nursery now ninety years ago—this Catalogue was termed the "Floral Magazine," and for accuracy of colored illustrations and beauty of description has never been surpassed. Lithograph Establishments admit they cannot now turn out such illustrations retentive of their colors.

After that date 1832, three or four other Catalogues by other Seedsmen appeared and they gradually increased up to the outbreak of the Civil War when the Seed Business almost went to pieces, but, after peace was declared, the Seed Business developed rapidly and by 1865 there were probably forty or fifty well known Catalogues. Now, there are probably 250 different Seed Catalogues published every year, some of them of high merit showing a familiarity with the technical subjects of gardening, others show that they were published by people who know nothing whatever about Seeds—mere extracts from better publications.

The Colonial Boy as the Landreth Trade Mark is expressive of that long past period of time, 140 years ago, a year after the last British Regiment left the Port of New York and when the Landreth Seed Business was established, it is not a mere fancy picture but means something, it means a good deal—other business show cards may be pretty in artistic design but this is illustrative of honest dealings and of technical knowledge of such involved.

Few Trade Marks convey any idea of business sentiment, names such as does the Colonial Boy, it will be found a difficult job.

The Colonial Boy stands alone as something expressive.

David Landreth 1st, in the preface of the Floral Magazine published by him in 1832, advocated the establishment in Washington by the Federal Government of a Botanical Institution saying: "We will hail the day not far distant when public liberality shall found a Botanical Institute at the Capital of the United States." He was the first man in the United States to record in print a proposition for a National recognition of Agronomy. Make a note that this is in print—a circumstance that cannot be controverted.

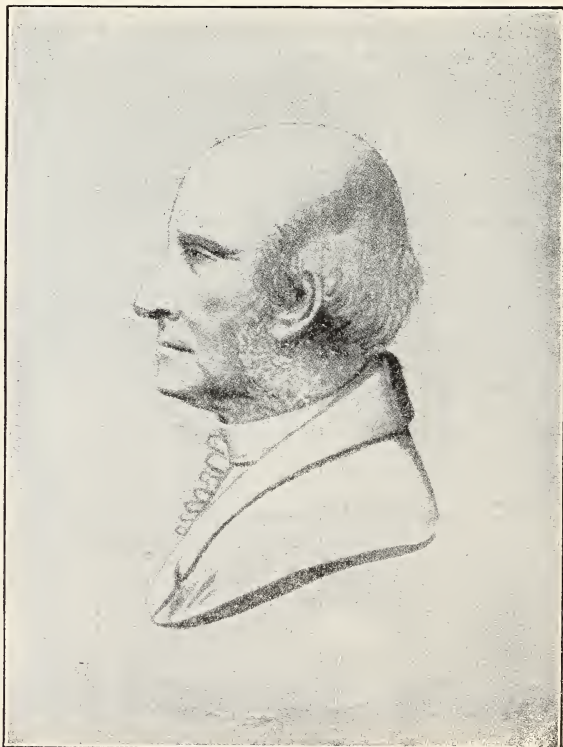
David Landreth 1st, born 1752, died in 1836.

The purchaser of Seeds must place confidence with the Retailer—he may be selling the worst or he may be selling the best—the purchaser of fake Seeds has only himself to kick.

Eggs alone in their purchase demand confidence, the same as Seeds, but not so much confidence as Seeds, as upon opening the shell of an egg, the investor knows at once whether he has a prize or has bought a gold brick, the incident is closed then and there—not so with Seeds as possibly weeks must elapse before they are sown and sprout and months must elapse perhaps six months, before they prove whether of good variety or abortions.

Thomas Tasker of Philadelphia, in 1819 wrote as follows of David Landreth 1st—

"David Landreth was one of the last men in the vicinity of Philadelphia to cling to the habits of a past age, he was about five feet eight inches in height, inclined to be stout, complexion florid, head bald with a fringe of hair, erect and quick. He always wore a drab colored shad bellied coat, short clothes, long stockings, shoes with buckles and always carried a cane. He adhered to this dress long after it had gone out of style, making himself an object of attention when upon the street."



VEGETABLE SEEDS

Particular Notice—The D. Landreth Seed Company gives no warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness, or any other matter of any seeds, bulbs or plants they send out, and they will not be in any way responsible for the crop. All sales subject to loss or damage by fire or other contingencies beyond our control. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are at once to be returned.

All the popular sorts of Kitchen Garden Vegetables named in this Catalogue are placed in alphabetical order, having no reference whatever to periods of maturity.

ARTICHOKE (FRENCH SEED)

**THESE PRICES
INCLUDE POSTAGE**

Three Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row.

This plant may be grown from seed sown when the Cherry is in bloom or from suckers taken from established plants. If the seed be sown, the plants may be raised in beds and transplanted. The seedlings or sets should be planted out in rows at four feet apart and eighteen inches in the row. Success with it in the United States cannot be expected north of the Cotton Belt.

Large Globe French Green.—Heads elongated, green. Plants spiny. Pkt., 10c.; oz., \$1.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$3.25.

ASPARAGUS (SEED AND ROOTS)

Of Seed, Sow in temporary location for two years; Eight Ounces to 100 Yards of Row; or Fifteen Pounds to the Acre. Of Two-year-old Roots, Set 5000 to the Acre.

If the rows be six feet apart, about 5000 plants are required to plant an acre.

Two-year-old roots are better than one-year-old ones. When well planted and fertilized, a cutting of sprouts can be made about three times the second year after planting.

Argenteuil Seed—Early Giant

That variety so much admired by Americans visiting Paris. Early for table, stems thick with purple heads, slightly pointed, scales overlapping. A continuous producer, as good here as in France. Per pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.; lb., 75c.

Argenteuil Roots

By planting roots as compared with seed, the gardener saves three or four years' time. Per 100, \$1.25; 1000, \$10.00.

Colossal Seed

The leading variety in the American Market, early, thick stalked, continuously sprouting. Per pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.; lb., 75c.

Colossal Roots

2 year old. Per 100, \$1.25; 1000, \$10.00.

Palmetto Seed

An early prolific, regularly developed, type of Asparagus of the Southern Seaboard, first grown in South Carolina. Per pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.; lb., 75c.

Palmetto Roots

2 year old. Per 100, \$1.25; 1000, \$10.00.

Washington Seed

A novelty of highest merit—see next page. Pkt., 5c. oz., 40c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; per lb., \$4.00.

Washington Roots

Per 10, 30c.; per 100, \$2.50; per 1000, \$20.00.



Argenteuil Shoots

For Express charges paid by customer, or small seeds Postage paid by us, see page 2 of cover.

WASHINGTON ASPARAGUS IS A WONDER

Washington Asparagus Novelty—Claimed to be rust proof and surprisingly superior.

Originated at the Massachusetts Experimental Station the male plants bearing the name Washington and the two female plants Martha and Mary, these three being the parents of this variety wherever sold. It is claimed that both are highly resistant to rust or blight. The shoots are long

without branching, oval in the cross-section, dark green, tight buds and rather late in maturing. Because of the scarcity of the variety and because of its value over ordinary stock, always costly. It will resist hot weather without blowing out. It is unquestionably the best Asparagus ever sold, a very large producer of extraordinary good shoots. Pkt., 15c.; oz., 40c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.00.

One-year-old roots one dollar per thousand less than two-year-olds in each case.—See page 7

BROCCOLI

THESE PRICES
INCLUDE POSTAGE

One Ounce of Seed to 100 Yards of Row.

A plant much resembling the Cauliflower, and like it derived from the wild Cabbage. Broccoli requires a longer season to develop than Cauliflower. It has more numerous and stiffer leaves, and the heads are smaller. The seed is best sown in Midsummer and Autumn, and the plants carried over Winter for planting out in Spring.

Large Early White, 150 Days.—Large white head, resembling Cauliflower. We offer an especially fine strain of Early White Broccoli, and strongly recommend its more general culture.

Pkt., 10c.; oz., 60c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.00.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

One Ounce of Seed to 100 Yards of Row.

A variety of the Cabbage family, possessing the peculiarity of bearing upon its stem or stalk from 50 to 100 buds resembling miniature Cabbage heads. The leaves composing these heads resemble Savoy Cabbage in their crumpled texture and also in their color. The heads or buds, from 1 to 2 inches in diameter, form one of the most delicious garden vegetables, only equaled by the Cauliflower.

Dalkeith.—A fine variety, producing large cream-white buttons. A choice strain, each plant very productive of hundreds of buttons size of a pigeon's egg. Hardier than cabbage. Delicious in flavor and exceedingly tender. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 35c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00.

Q.—What is the distinction between a fruit and a vegetable?—From Landreth's 999 Queries and Answers, \$1.00.

A.—In a physiological sense a fruit is borne upon a flower stem and is a growth following the development of a flower, and, except under abortive conditions or failing of pollination, containing within itself or upon itself the Seeds for the perpetuation of its species. Perhaps, to meet a popular understanding, a ready definition of a fruit might be an edible growth upon a tree or bush, containing seeds and having a sweet or sour flavor.

Q.—If a fruit is a consequential development of inflorescence and contains a seed, is a nut a fruit?

A.—A nut or hard-shelled seed, if contained with a pulpy envelope, is, with its covering, a fruit under the previous definition; but under the usual understanding a fruit must be an accumulation of soft, pulpy tissue. Some nuts—as the coconut, the walnut, and the hickory—are enclosed in a thick tissue of growth, but the enveloping material is unpalatable and indigestible. In the case of nut-bearing plants of habits fixed through original conditions or through selection based upon hereditary development, the seed or nut is developed at the expense of the surrounding tissue.



TO BE SATISFIED ORDER SEEDS WHICH SUCCEED FROM LANDRETH

BEETS

THESE PRICES
INCLUDE POSTAGE

Ready for Table Use Forty to Forty-five Days from Sowing.
Five Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row.

Beets are a great acquisition to the family gardener, provided they are pulled young, before they get too large. They should be sown early in the Spring, as soon as the ground is tillable for a summer garden, and in June or July for the Winter garden, to enable them to get sufficiently large to be in first-class condition to pit for Winter use. Beets sown too early in the season grow too tough to be carried over in pits in the Winter.



Crosby Improved Egyptian

Bassano

A strong growing, almost solid, green foliage, very early white fleshed variety. Considered by many to be the most sugary of all table beets grown. Green topped, with a white midrib to leaves. Outside skin often pink. Flesh white when cut showing very large whiter zones.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.; lb., \$1.00.

Crosby Improved Egyptian

About 41 days to maturity. A very choice form of the Early Egyptian. Shape, however, much more of a globe. Bulbs when cut are raw beef color. Sweet, tender, of excellent quality. A great favorite with market gardeners. Leaves purple mixed with green. Purple midrib. Bulbs free from fibrous roots.

Pkt., 10c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.; lb., \$1.25.

Detroit Dark Red

Of great celebrity, because of its merit. Form oval, flesh dark blood. Skin smooth. A favorite beet with all private and market gardeners. Very extensively used by canners because of its good red color. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.; lb., \$1.25.

Extra Early Eclipse—see next page for illustration.

About 42 days to maturity. This beet has superseded the old-fashioned Egyptian. Bulbs globed, very early as name indicates, small tops. Roots smooth, round, inclined to be top-shaped. Leaves light green, broad with broad orange midrib. An excellent beet for the family garden.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.; lb., \$1.00.

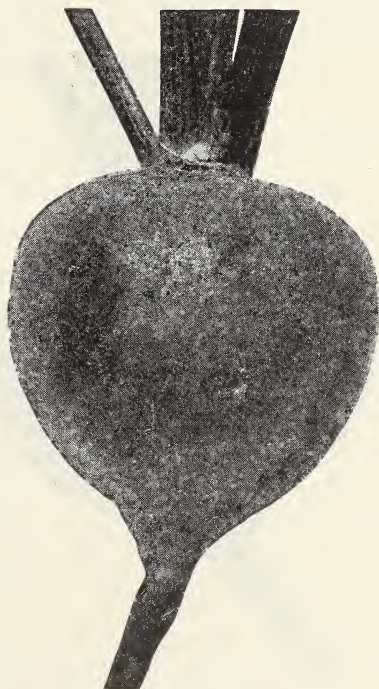
Extra Early Egyptian—illustration on next page.

About 40 days to maturity. The roots of this Beet develop quicker than any other Table Beet. Bulbs half globular or flat at the poles. Roots very smooth and dark red. Flesh of a purplish red. Small tops.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.; lb., \$1.00.

Half Long Blood

About 60 days to maturity. Fine color outside. Excellent color when cut. Tops purple and green in about equal proportion. Very desirable for a



Detroit

For Express charges paid by customer, or small seeds Postage paid by us, see page 2 of cover.

BEETS—Continued

late beet and one of the best producing. A handsome wedge-shaped root, growing well under the ground. Habit much earlier in maturity than the old Long Blood, and much more desirable.

Pkt., 10c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.; lb., \$1.25.

Landreths' Best—illustrated on next page.

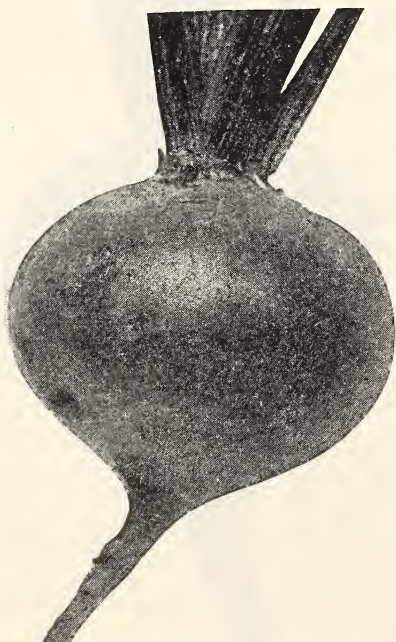
About 5 days earlier than Detroit, more ball-shaped altogether a superior sort. Slimmer tap roots—more mouse-tailed. Roots vary from half flat to round. Flesh deep red of excellent sugary quality. Skin smooth and free from fibers. Private gardeners will find this beet of fully double the usual value if they are pulled and served on the table when so small as to be no larger than a silver quarter dollar. The Landreths' Best is very choice for such early use, having an intensely red color and delicate texture and flavor.

Pkt., 10c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.; lb., \$1.50.

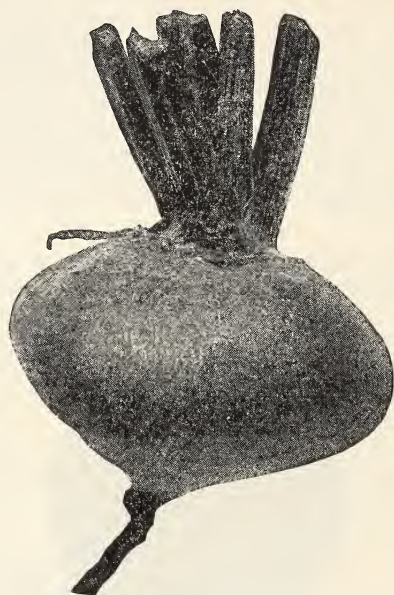
Landreths' Early Blood Red Turnip

About 50 days to maturity. In this particular beet you have one of the old standbys. Very hard to equal. Top-shaped, early in maturity and one of our best sellers. Very desirable in every respect. Outside skin deep red and very smooth. When cut it shows one of the best red Turnip Beets on the market.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.; lb., \$1.00.



Extra Early Eclipse—see previous page



Extra Early Egyptian—see preceding page

SWISS CHARD

There are three types of Swiss Chard—

- 1st—The Tall Golden Yellow Savoy leaved as represented by the Lucullus.
- 2nd—The Half Tall Golden Leaved, as represented by the Large Ribbed.
- 3rd—The Quarter Tall Green Leaved, as represented by the Green Swiss Chard.

Swiss Chard—Large Ribbed

There are several types of Swiss Chard used alone for their foliage and we have selected two of them. Greens for boiling are always acceptable. Spinach cannot always be had and often is tough and stringy. The Chard, on the other hand, is in season from early Spring to Autumn frost, and will be found a most agreeable dish. One of the best vegetables, the green foliage used like Spinach, the thick-leaved stem cooked like Celery. The roots of this plant are no good for edible purposes. The cultivation of this is the same as that of Beets.

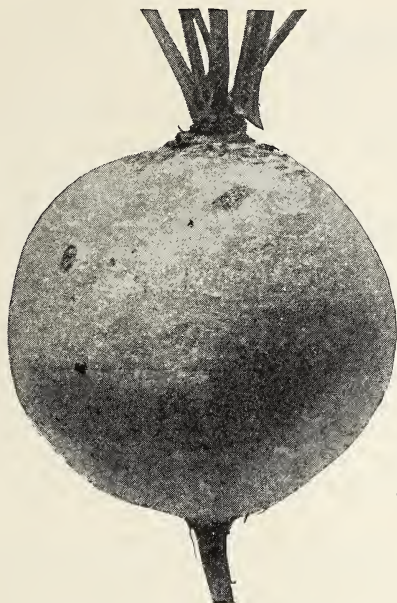
Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.; lb., \$1.00.

Swiss Chard—Lucullus

Stalks pure white and thick as Rhubarb. Foliage yellowish green and crumpled like Bloomsdale Spinach or Savoy Cabbage. Very choice. Growing in popularity every day. The tops cook like Spinach and the stems like Celery.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.; lb., \$1.00.

BEETS—Continued



Landreth's Best—see preceding page

An invitation is warmly extended to all who are purchasers of Garden Seeds, to inspect the Landreth Seed Warehouse at Bristol, Penna., twenty miles out from Philadelphia on the railroad to New York—trains every hour.

SUGAR BEETS FOR CATTLE

Giant Feeding Half Rose Sugar

This beet is extremely desirable for cattle—of high nutritive value. The flesh is white, and very sugary. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 70c.

Klein-Wanzleben

Sugar beet favorites have united in recommending this as possessing the highest sugar producing qualities, as much as 18 tons of sugar having been made from 100 tons of root of this variety. We highly recommend it also for feeding.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 70c.

Vilmorins Improved

A leading sugar-making sort doing well on a wide range of soil and especially rich in sugar.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 70c.

MANGOLD WURZELS FOR CATTLE

Golden Tankard

About 90 days. A rapidly maturing root adapted to shallow lands, although doing well on every soil. The root has broad shoulders, rich golden skin, solid sugary flesh, and golden footstalk. The flesh is yellow zoned with white.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 60c.

Mammoth Long Red

About 110 days. In England, 80 tons have been grown to the acre. Everywhere the most popular variety for cattle feeding. Roots very long, well formed, usually straight, flesh-white tinged with rose. We cannot recommend this beet too highly to dairymen.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 60c.

Yellow Globe

Roots on top of the earth, 8 inches in diameter, skin golden, flesh white.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 60c.

Q.—Are there plants which eat insects?

A.—Yes. Not exactly as animals eat their food, but certain plants are possessed of an irritability which gives power of seizing upon such insects as come within reach of the flowers, which possess digestive powers which chemically and functionally are somewhat parallel to the powers possessed by animals.

Q.—What is gardening?

A.—Gardening again differs from farming in the range of varieties cultivated. The farmer may devote his acres to those crops to which the land is adapted, but the gardener is expected to grow the entire list of vegetables, without reference to the composition of the soil. Such cultivation, to be successful, must be to some extent scientific. The cultivator must possess a knowledge of the facts and principles which underlie his art or he will certainly fail. Gardening which formerly was

described as agriculture upon circumscribed acres, has ever shared with the latter the esteem of mankind. Twenty-four hundred years ago Socrates said "It is the source of health, strength, plenty, riches and honest pleasure;" and a poetic English writer said, "It is amid its scenes and pursuits that life flows pure, the heart more calmly beats."

The original Garden Beet is especially interesting, as the White Field Beet furnishes one-third of the Sugar of the whole world. One hundred and fifty years ago, it contained only five percent of Sugar, now by improvement, 15 to 18%. The same improvement can be made in the Sweet Potato and it can be grown wherever American Corn can be grown, thus more than doubling the acreage.

The Seed out of a 5c package of Cantaloupe may produce a delicious melon, while a so-called same Seed from another Seed House may be no better, yes, worse than stock of seventy years ago.

The prices for the three families Beans, Corn and Peas, include postage up to a weight of two (2) pounds in the 1st, 2d and 3d Postal Zones. Buyers living west of the 3d Postal Zone, West of Cleveland for instance, will be charged 5c. per pound additional on the entire weight of the package.

BUSH BEANS

Average Height of Vine—15 Inches.

Sow when the apple is in bloom, and repeat as frequently as necessary until within fifty days of frost. In field culture sow in drills at two and a half to three feet apart. In garden culture, when the cultivation is done by hand, the rows may be twenty-four inches apart. The seeds should be sown in such quantity as under ordinary circumstances to warrant one Bean vine to every two or three inches. If closer than this, their production will be impaired. On strong soil they do best at a greater distance. Yield about 125 to 150 bushels of green pods per acre.

Beans are one of the most desirable vegetables that can be cultivated in the family garden. Very easy to raise, to pick, and a vegetable which takes a short time from planting to edible condition. In our opinion there are entirely too many varieties of Bush or Snap Beans on the market and without regard to stock on hand, or to price, etc., we recommend for the family garden the following as the best varieties:

Bountiful for the best flavored, meaty, long, round without, stringless green flat pod—**Stringless Green Pod**, **Giant Stringless** or **Full Measure** for the best long, meaty, round stringless green pod Bean—**Pencil Pod Wax** for the best round, long, meaty, wax Bean—**Wardwells Kidney Wax** or **Sure Crop** for the best, long, meaty, flat pod, stringless, wax Bean.

In using the Beans recommended above, no one can go wrong as we truly believe they are the best Beans in the market today.

GREEN PODS

Black Valentines or King of the Earlies

About 54 days to marketable condition. Color of seed, black. Shape, long and slim. Vine, 15 to 16 inches tall. Pods, half round to round, slightly curved to curved, stringy, 5 to 5½ inches long, medium green, averaging 6 to 7 Beans. Profitable for early planting. Very hardy and productive. Not so desirable for private gardeners, but a most excellent shipper. 4 to 5 days earlier than Red Valentines, but not so good in quality.

½ lb., 25c.; lb., 40c.; 5 lbs., \$1.75; 10 lbs., \$3.25.

Bountiful

About 58 days to marketable condition. Color of seed, light yellow with brownish color about eye. Height of vine, 15 inches. Pods 6 to 6½ inches long, containing 6 to 7 kidney shaped beans; long, flat, broad, absolutely stringless, straight to slightly curved. Very tender. Productive and meaty, decidedly the best flat podded, stringless green bean in existence. Style of plant very much resembling the old Long Yellow Six Weeks, but in every way vastly superior. A prolific bearer. Very desirable for the private grower.

½ lb., 25c.; lb., 35c.; 5 lbs., \$1.50; 10 lbs., \$2.75.

Dwarf Horticultural

About 60 days to marketable condition. Color of seed resembles Pole Horticultural. Height of vine, 14 inches. Pods flat, almost straight, dashed with red. About 5 inches long, averaging 5 beans to the pod. Absolutely stringless. Large yellowish green leaves. Used also as a shell bean.

½ lb., 25c.; lb., 40c.; 5 lbs., \$1.75; 10 lbs., \$3.25.

French's Horticultural

About 65 days to marketable condition. 5 days later than the Dwarf Horticultural. Color of seed cream mottled purple. Height of vine, 18 inches. Pods flat, straight to a slight curve, stringy. Vines all show a running tendency, making a wild appear-

ance; therefore, much more vigorous than Dwarf Horticultural, not as productive. Pods all green until quite ripe, when they are dashed with a brilliant red or carmine. Valuable as a shell bean, averaging 6 to 7 beans to the pod. Pods 6½ to 7 inches long. ½ lb., 25c.; lb., 40c.; 5 lbs., \$1.75; 10 lbs., \$3.25.

Full Measure

About 65 days to marketable condition. Color of seed mahogany. Height of vine, 14 to 16 inches. Foliage slightly larger than Stringless Green Pods, more of a yellowish green. Pods average 6 inches long, more curved than Stringless Green Pods, absolutely stringless, possibly more green in color. Pods not so large in circumference as Stringless Green Pods. Decidedly the best round podded Stringless Bean in existence. Pods contain 6 to 7 beans to the pod.

½ lb., 25c.; lb., 40c.; 5 lbs., \$1.75; 10 lbs., \$3.25.

Giant Stringless

About 62 days to marketable condition. Color of seed, yellow. Long, cylindrical. Height of vine, 13 to 15 inches. Foliage resembles Full Measure. Not so early by 2 or 3 days as the older Stringless. Pods similar to Stringless but slightly longer and straighter. A more showy pod, about 6 inches long, containing 6 to 7 beans to pod.

½ lb., 25c.; lb., 40c.; 5 lbs., \$1.75; 10 lbs., \$3.25.

Longfellow or French Lead Pencil

About 57 days from planting to edible condition. Color of seed, like a faded Red Valentine, same shape. Foliage, larger leaves than Black Valentine, not so much inclined to rust. Very productive. 2 inches taller than Black Valentine, more uniform habit. Height of vine, 16 to 17 inches. Pods longer and rounder than Black Valentine. Medium green, superior to Black Valentines. More meaty. Pods about 5 inches long, containing 6 to 7 beans in pod. Popular with market gardeners.

½ lb., 20c.; lb., 30c.; 5 lbs., \$1.25; 10 lbs., \$2.25.

BUSH BEANS—Green Pods—Continued

Lowe's Champion

About 61 days from planting to edible condition. Color of seed crimson. Almost round. Height of vine, 11 to 13 inches. Foliage dark green. Pods flat, green, stringless, broad, almost straight, averaging 4 to 5 beans to the pod.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb., **20c.**; lb., **30c.**; 5 lbs., **\$1.25**; 10 lbs., **\$2.25**.

Red Valentine

About 58 days from planting to edible condition. Color of seed red mottled. Foliage resembling Black Valentine, of a yellowish green. Height of vine, 14 to 15 inches. Pods $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches long, almost round, curved, cylindrical with a crease in back, light green, semi-transparent, and stringy, averaging 5 to 6 beans in a pod. One of the old standbys, still very popular for family and market gardeners.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb., **25c.**; lb., **35c.**; 5 lbs., **\$1.50**; 10 lbs., **\$2.75**.

Refugee Extra Early

About 58 days from planting to edible condition. Color of seed mottled. Vines slightly stronger than Red Valentine. Very much resembling Red Valentines. Not quite so erect in habit. Inclined to spread more. Height, 15 to 16 inches. Pods $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, 5 to 6 beans in a pod, stringy, light green and curved almost round. An excellent substitute for Red Valentines.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb., **20c.**; lb., **30c.**; 5 lbs., **\$1.25**; 10 lbs., **\$2.25**.

Refugee Late, or 1000 to 1

About 80 days from planting to marketable condition. Color of seed light drab splashed with

purple. The latest green pod bean in cultivation. Height of vine, 16 to 18 inches. The most vigorous in growth of all Kitchen Garden Green Podded Bush Beans. Foliage small, smooth, light green. When planted in rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, their growth is so vigorous as to fill up all the alleyways. Pods round, slightly curved, about $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches long, containing 5 to 6 beans in a pod. When just fit to eat, stringless, afterwards quite stringy. Very popular with canners.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb., **20c.**; lb., **30c.**; 5 lbs., **\$1.25**; 10 lbs., **\$2.25**.

Stringless Green Pods

About 61 days to maturity. Color of seed brown. Pods about 6 inches long, averaging 5 to 7 beans in a pod. Vine much stronger, taller and with larger leaves than Red Valentines. Color of vine dark green. Pods slightly curved, green, round, very meaty, absolutely stringless and one of the best beans on the market today for any purpose. We cannot recommend our strain of this bean too highly. No garden should be without this high-class bean.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb., **25c.**; lb., **40c.**; 5 lbs., **\$1.75**; 10 lbs., **\$3.25**.

Tennessee Green Pods

About 60 days to marketable condition. Color of seed a yellowish brown. Height of vine, 12 to 14 inches. Length of pods about 8 inches. Blossoms white. Inclined very much to sprawl, pods stringy, flat, productive, almost straight, about 7 inches long, broad, and showing a tendency to rest on the ground.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb., **20c.**; lb., **30c.**; 5 lbs., **\$1.25**; 10 lbs., **\$2.25**.

GROCERY BEANS

Cranberry or White Marrowfats

Height of vines, about 18 inches. 2 days earlier than White Kidney. Vines always show a tendency to run. Pods stringy, flat, 7 inches long. Average 5 to 6 beans in a pod. Used exclusively for the shelled beans.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb., **15c.**; lb., **25c.**; 5 lbs., **\$1.00**; 10 lbs., **\$1.90**.

Navy or Boston Pea Beans

The bean which next to the Sacred Codfish made Boston famous. A little more dwarf than the Marrow in habit. Pods about 4 inches long, containing 5 to 7 small almost round white beans. Very productive, 30 to 35 bushels to acre being commonly raised on good land. Used almost exclusively for baked beans.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb., **15c.**; lb., **25c.**; 5 lbs., **\$1.00**; 10 lbs., **\$1.90**.

Red Kidney

Height of vine, 20 to 22 inches. Length of pod 6 to 7 inches, containing 5 to 6 Red Kidney shaped beans to every pod. Pods flat, broad, stringy, straight, with very little meat. Used almost exclusively for baking and for soup.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb., **15c.**; lb., **25c.**; 5 lbs., **\$1.00**; 10 lbs., **\$1.90**.

White Kidney

Height of vines, about 21 inches. Pods 5 to 6 inches long. Very dense foliage. Pods strictly flat, almost straight and almost as late as Mohawk. Used almost exclusively as a shelled bean.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb., **15c.**; lb., **25c.**; 5 lbs., **\$1.00**; 10 lbs., **\$1.90**.

WAX OR GOLDEN PODDED BEANS

Crystal White Wax

About 70 days to maturity. Height of vine, 14 to 16 inches, of a sprawling habit. Foliage very small, light green. Blossoms yellow and white. Pods average about 4 inches in length, containing 5 to 6 small oval white beans. Pods round, curved, stringy. Color greenish or silver wax. In certain sections, sometimes called Silver Beans. Distinct from anything else. Very productive.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb., **25c.**; lb., **40c.**; 5 lbs., **\$1.75**; 10 lbs., **\$3.25**.

Curries Rustproof Wax

About 64 days to maturity. Height of vine, 15 inches. Color of seed purplish black. Pods similar in shape to Golden Wax, only longer. Pods light yellow, stringy, flat, almost straight, about 6 inches long, containing an average of 4 to 5 beans in a pod. A great favorite with truckers in New Jersey.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb., **20c.**; lb., **35c.**; 5 lbs., **\$1.50**; 10 lbs., **\$2.75**.

BUSH BEANS—Wax or Golden Podded—Continued

Davis Kidney Wax

About 64 days to maturity. Height of vine, 15 to 16 inches. Color of beans white, kidney shaped. Length of pod about 6 to 7 inches, containing 5 to 6 beans to the pod. Pods handsome, long, flat, almost straight, stringy, light yellow. Very productive and very attractive when young, but as it grows older, it becomes very stringy and tough. Not particularly meaty.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 35c.; 5 lbs., \$1.50; 10 lbs., \$2.75.

Hodson Wax

About 75 days to maturity. Seed long, uniform in shape. Color purple, red splashed with buff. Height of vine, 20 to 22 inches. Purple blossoms. Very late, of sprawling habit. Foliage somewhat resembles Refugees. Pods about 7 inches long, slightly curved, creamy white, containing 6 to 7 beans. Very little meat and as they grow older get extremely stringy. Crisp, tender and very handsome when young. Used extensively by market gardeners in the South.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 35c.; 5 lbs., \$1.50; 10 lbs., \$2.75.

Improved Rustproof Golden Wax

About 60 days to marketable condition. Height of vine, 12 to 14 inches. Pods about $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 inches long, almost straight, flat, broad, absolutely stringless, containing 5 to 6 beans in a pod. Pods deep yellow. Seed medium sized, oval, two-thirds of the surface being white, covered with shades of purplish red around the eyes.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 35c.; 5 lbs., \$1.50; 10 lbs., \$2.75.

Pencil Pod Black Wax

About 64 days to marketable condition. Color of seed black, long cylindrical. Height of vine, 16 to 18 inches. Pods round, 6 to 7 inches long, absolutely stringless and very meaty. This bean is without doubt the best round podded wax bean in the market and no one should be without it in their garden. The pods are very handsome, long, of a bright yellow color and extremely tender; it cannot be recommended too highly.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 35c.; 5 lbs., \$1.50; 10 lbs., \$2.75.

Refugee Stringless Wax

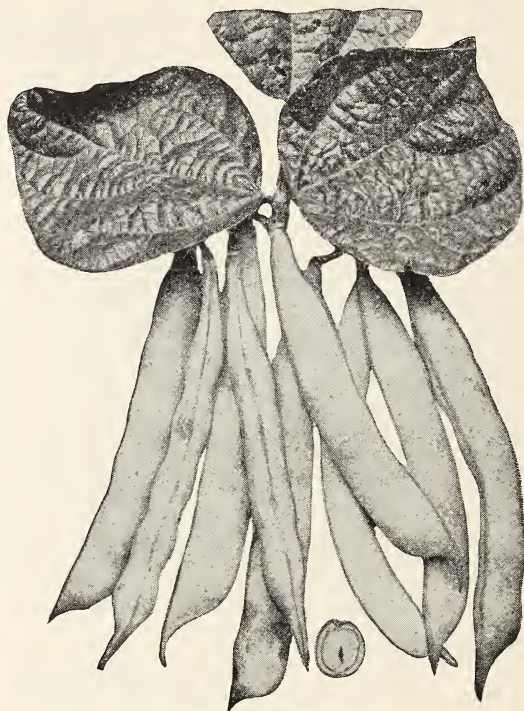
About 68 days to maturity. Height of vine, 16 inches. Pods about $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 inches long. Curved, round, inclined to be a little short, stringless and very productive. Color of pods light yellow. Color of seed yellow drab, splashed with bluish black. One of the merits of this bean is its great productiveness.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 35c.; 5 lbs., \$1.50; 10 lbs., \$2.75.

Round Podded Kidney Wax

About 64 days to maturity. Color of bean white with purplish eye. Pods slightly curved, and 5 to 6 inches long, containing 6 to 7 beans. Light yellow, absolutely stringless and very meaty. A great favorite in certain sections of Pennsylvania. Strong growing vine with broad large rough leaves. Quality of the best. However, we do not consider it as good a Bean as our strain of Pencil Pod Black Wax. A very shy product of seed, therefore hard to get grown; the same farmer will never grow it twice.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25c.; lb., 40c.; 5 lbs., \$1.75; 10 lbs., \$3.25.



Improved Golden Wax

Sure Crop or Bountiful Wax

About 64 days to maturity. Color of seed purplish black, resembling Curries Rustproof. Height of vine, 16 to 18 inches. Pods not so wide as Golden Wax but longer by 1 inch. Absolutely stringless. We believe this bean should take the place of Curries Rustproof on account of it being stringless. Pods about 6 inches long containing 6 to 7 beans.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 35c.; 5 lbs., \$1.50; 10 lbs., \$2.75.

Wardwells Kidney Wax

About 65 days to maturity. Color of seed white with purplish eyes and kidney shaped. Pods about 6 inches long, flat, meaty, absolutely stringless, almost straight, containing 5 to 6 beans in the average pod. Color of pods golden yellow and very handsome. We believe this to be the best flat pod, Golden Wax Bean in the market, and cannot be recommended too highly.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 35c.; 5 lbs., \$1.50; 10 lbs., \$2.75.

Weber Wax

About 64 days to maturity. Height of vine, 14 to 15 inches. Pods average about 6 inches long, containing 5 to 6 beans. Very much resembles Curries Rustproof. Absolutely stringless. Pods flat, long, but not as broad as Curries. Seed yellow with white eye, kidney shaped. Vines very hardy and productive. A very good wax Bean.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 35c.; 5 lbs., \$1.50; 10 lbs., \$2.75.

DWARF OR BUSH LIMA BEANS

Two weeks earlier than Pole Limas. Average height of vine, 14 to 20 inches.

The well known Lima with broad pods was introduced from Peru before 1835 for at that date, it was catalogued by Landreth, now a little over eighty years ago.

The Sewee or Carolina was a sport or natural development from the broad lima, small leaves, narrow and shorter pods and smaller Seeds but much the same in every respect.

The Dwarf vines Carolina was a sport from the Carolina Pole found in a Garden in Virginia about 1883, it was Catalogued by the Landreths in 1885 then in three colors—White, Yellow and Spotted. The Yellow and Spotted were not popular and the attention of the Garden and Seed grower was given entirely to the White Seed.

Out of this White Seed there have been many sports or natural variations, there now being the above five popular sorts and possibly five more not so popular, the annual crop of the dry seed being possibly a million pounds.

No one should be without one of the following varieties of Dwarf Limas in his garden. We cannot recommend them too highly. They are two weeks earlier than the Pole Limas and much easier to raise as one does not have to bother with poles or strings. Their flavor, however, is not as pleasing as the old-fashioned Pole Lima. Plant in drills 30 to 36 inches apart, dropping the beans 4 to 5 inches apart. If too thick, they will not do well. Do not plant in cold ground as they are liable to rot. Plant the Seed of Lima Beans with the eye down. Deeply rooted plants will continue in growth after others have stopped growing.

Burpee's Bush Lima

About 70 days to maturity. Seed more nearly resembling the old Jersey Pole Lima than any other, but a trifle smaller. Color a dirty white. Flat, usually having the appearance of a cut on both sides of the eye. This is a lima bean borne in full-sized pods on plants of a dwarf habit. The pods average 4 to 5 inches long and contain an average of 2 or 3 beans to the pod, although some pods contain 4 beans—maturing for the table about 14 days earlier than the earliest Pole Lima. Vines not averaging over 20 inches high. Flavor not so pleasing as the Jersey Pole Lima.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25c.; lb., 40c.; 5 lbs., \$1.75; 10 lbs., \$3.25.

Fordhook Bush Lima

About 70 days to maturity. Seed large, oval, white with a green tinge, very plump like the Challenger Pole Lima. Foliage dark green, bush habit, erect. Average height 16 to 20 inches, according to soil, quite bushy, branching freely. Pods 3 to 4 inches long borne in clusters, averaging 3 to 4 thick-seeded beans. Sold in immense quantities. The most popular of all Bush Limas, both with family and market gardeners in the Eastern states.

It is quite common for some farmers situated near canning factory to plant 50 acres each.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 30c.; lb., 45c.; 5 lbs., \$2.00; 10 lbs., \$3.75.

Henderson's Dwarf Lima or Dwarf Sieva

About 65 days to maturity. Seed small, flat, white with a tinge of yellow. Height of vine, about 14 inches, compact. Leaves small and pointed, more of a metallic dark green than any other Bush Lima, a dwarf form of the Carolina or Pole Sieva. Early and very productive. Pods average $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches in length and contain 3 to 4 small beans in a pod. They are of fine quality for so early a bean. Used as a shell bean. Very popular with Commercial Canners, continue to produce until killed by frost.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 35c.; 5 lbs., \$1.50; 10 lbs., \$2.75.

Improved Bush Lima

About 70 days to edible condition. Height of vine, 16 to 20 inches. Seed thick but not like Fordhook. White tinged with green. Very broad, dark foliage. Sturdy and 10 days earlier than any large-podded pole lima. Pods 4 to 5 inches long, medium green and averaging 3 to 4 rather flat beans to the pod. Very productive, vigorous plant. Popular with the market gardeners.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25c.; lb., 40c.; 5 lbs., \$1.75; 10 lbs., \$3.25.

Landreths' Bush Lima

About 70 days to maturity. Seed small, but more plump than Henderson's. Color white. Strictly a bush. Vine compact, dark green. Foliage not as dark as Henderson's, more productive in pods, which are more curved and one fifth longer. Slightly broader and more plump. Pods average $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, containing 3 to 4 beans in a pod. A much better bean to can than Henderson's Bush.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 30c.; lb., 45c.; 5 lbs., \$2.00; 10 lbs., \$3.75.

Dwarf Limas of which there are a dozen varieties are much the same as Pole Limas, in foliage, pods and Seed but have lost the habit of climbing as was natural to the old Pole Limas but they yet hold to the habit of a much more vigorous growth than the kidney shaped bush beans, consequently, must be given twice the room between the rows, and on the row.

It plants before the soil is warm. Pole Beans, especially the Lima, will not sprout in cold, wet soil, as they require very favorable conditions as respects moderate moisture and warmed earth. Later plantings, when the soil is in favorable condition, will overtake early plantings and the vines be more healthy. If you must be early, start them under glass or in the house and transplant when four inches high.

TALL FLAT POD POLE LIMAS

All twining plants have their main stems twisted upon the axis of the stem and in the same direction as they turn around supports. The extent of such stem twisting is increased or diminished according as the supporting stock or pole is rough or smooth. The rougher it is the more the new stem twists. Ordinarily there is one twist of the stem for each spiral turn around a support, but sometimes much more.

Carolina or Sewee

About 82 days from planting to marketable condition. A small early variety of Limas, much more used in the South than elsewhere, as a Butter Bean, more vigorous in growth than the ordinary Jersey Limas, more prolific in pod. Very small foliage, short pointed leaves, more metallic green than the ordinary Lima. Pods about 3 inches long, borne in clusters, averaging 3 to 4 small white beans. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 35c.; 5 lbs., \$1.50; 10 lbs., \$2.75.

Challenger Lima or Dreer's Pole

About 89 days to maturity. Beans very fat or plump, larger foliage than Landreth's Early Prolific Lima, pods not so long as the King of the Garden by $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, but as broad, not so early as the King of Garden, the original parent of the Fordhook Bush Lima, very meaty and good flavor. Pods about 4 inches long, containing about 3 to 4 beans in a pod. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25c.; lb., 40c.; 5 lbs., \$1.75; 10 lbs., \$3.25.

King of the Garden Lima

About 84 days from planting to edible condition. One of the best and most productive Pole Limas, large leaved, good climber. Vine of a branching habit, pods about $4\frac{1}{2}$ to $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, dark, large and containing about 3 to 4 beans to the pod. Seed flat, and white with a slight green tinge. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 35c.; 5 lbs., \$1.50; 10 lbs., \$2.75.

Landreth's Large Green Seeded Lima

About 84 days from planting to marketable condition. Seeds of a decided green tinge, that is, not bleached ivory-white. This green seeded selection is a going-back to the Jersey Lima of years ago which have never been excelled. The best form of Jersey Limas on the market today for both private and market gardeners, unsurpassed in flavor, averaging 4 to 5 Beans to the pod, pod $4\frac{1}{2}$ to $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches long. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25c.; lb., 40c.; 5 lbs., \$1.75; 10 lbs., \$3.25.



POLE LIMA BEANS—Continued

Landreth's Early Prolific Lima

About 83 days to edible condition. More productive than any other Pole Limas, suitable for picking and maturing over a long season. Averaging 3 beans to the pod, pods 4 inches long. Dry seed the same color as King of the Garden, but slightly smaller in size. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., **25c.**; lb., **40c.**; 5 lbs., **\$1.75**; 10 lbs., **\$3.25**.

Large Early Jersey Lima

About 84 days to edible condition. Average 3 beans to the pod. Pods 4 to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches long. One of the old standbys of the Lima type. Seed identical to the King of Garden. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., **25c.**; lb., **40c.**; 5 lbs., **\$1.75**; 10 lbs., **\$3.25**.

Among those twisting against the sun are Garden Pole Beans, morning glory, jasminum, wistaria, clematis. Among those twisting with the sun are the hop vine, honeysuckle, and many others, and some climbers go in both directions, as the nasturtium.

Q.—Have pole beans any advantage over bush beans?

A.—It is more expensive to prepare to grow pole beans, as the poles are costly and the vines need to be tied up three or four times; but the product is larger, consequently, the general results are in favor of the pole varieties, especially as the pole sorts, with two or three exceptions, continue to bear till killed by frost, while the bush beans produce their entire crop in a very limited period.

Q.—The pods at one end of my bean patch are spotted with red rust; the greater part of the patch is free from rust. How do you explain this?

A.—Possibly the end where the rust appears is lower, and consequently damper, or, perhaps, it is in the shade of trees or other obstruction to free circulation of air. The rust is a fungus.

Q.—I find that Seeds bearing the same name, that is, sold under the same label, differ very widely. Why are not particular seeds the same the world over? Why don't one seed merchant sell the same stock as another?

A.—They differ because some are grown in Germany, some in France, some in England or Scotland, or if America, some are produced in the Eastern, others in the Central, and others in the Western or Pacific States. All these localities possess different soils and climates, and consequently there is naturally developed a variation in size, color, flower and desirability, and yet they are all issued under a given name—for instance, the seed of Evergreen Corn, grown in Pennsylvania or New England will produce a plant of distinct characteristics from plants grown from Illinois stock, Kansas or Michigan stock, and yet it is all sold as Evergreen.

Q.—Have vine crops different degrees of power of resistance to the burning effect of Paris green?

A.—Yes; cantaloupes the least—next water-melons, followed by Pumpkins—the hardiest being squash.

An invitation is warmly extended to all who are purchasers of Garden Seeds, to inspect the Landreth Seed Warehouse at Bristol, Penna., twenty miles out from Philadelphia on the railroad to New York—trains every hour.

130,000 feet of floor storage space on which is piled up about the 1st of January of each year—

25,000 bushels of Peas
25,000 bushels of Beans
15,000 bushels of Corn, Sugar
20,000 bushels of Small Seeds.

Come see for yourself—we will give you a pad and pencil so you can go around and see if the calculation is correct. See the first page of this Catalog, do not be buncoed.

Order and system is necessary for a Garden to be satisfactory. Peas, Beans, Corn, and some other large growths, should be in rows of 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart and smaller vegetables as Carrot, Beets, Parships, may be planted in wide beds the full length of the Garden. The beds are made by laying out alleys or path-ways on both sides of the bed, the bed may be 20 yards long or 100 yards or more. Be certain to keep alleys or path-ways clean for if the alleys are checked up with weeds, all pleasure in that Garden is lost.

The Best of Seeds

Taken altogether it is impossible to pick out the best brand of Garden Seeds of which there are several thousand distinct brands may be sold by "Smith or Jones."

For instance—a very great difference exists between Tomato Seeds sold under fixed names, a so-called variety as "Earliana," for instance, or "June Pink," differs much when obtained from various sources even though in packets under the fixed names labeled Earliana or June Pink or any other variety. There may be twenty different types of them as respects tint, shape, size, period of ripening—all depending upon the fancy of the Grower of the Seed.

Some of the grades of these Seeds may be sold for one dollar a pound and not worth half it—other Seeds under the same label from another Seed Establishment may be so far superior as to be worth six times as much as the first. This assertion is not made at random for choice Seeds may be worth ten times as much—for instance, some Cows worth \$30, other cows classed in the same breed may be worth \$1000.

Some Radishes may be gems in shape, color, texture, general attractiveness on the table yet all of the so called same breeds but out of the Seed packets of another Seedsman may be a perfect abortion looking as if they had had the measles.

POLE OR RUNNING BEANS—NOT LIMAS

All Prices Quoted Include Postage. For Larger Quantities, Write for Prices.

Creaseback White

About 75 days to edible condition. Color of seed beans white, long and narrow. Pods borne in clusters of 3 to 8, $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 inches long, containing 8 to 9 beans. Early producers, round, meaty, stringless pods when young. For table use, better than the Green Kentucky Wonders. Extremely productive but not so early as the Kentucky Wonder. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 35c.; 5 lbs., \$1.50; 10 lbs., \$2.75.

Golden Cluster Wax

About 75 days to edible condition. This is one of the best early Wax Pod Beans on the market. Foliage strong, vigorous, with large light yellowish green crumpled leaves. Pods green when young, turning to golden as they mature, stringy, flat, broad, golden, meaty 6 to 8 inches long, borne in clusters. 6 to 7 flattish dull white beans in a pod. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25c.; lb., 40c.; 5 lbs., \$1.75; 10 lbs., \$3.25.

Horticultural Pole, London or Speckled Cranberry

Sold years ago by this House under the name of Wren's Egg. About 75 days to maturity. Color of beans, flesh colored splashed or spotted with red. Pods after they pass marketable condition show a brilliant carmine and are very attractive. Is fairly productive late in the season. Pods $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 inches long containing 6 to 7 beans slightly curved and stringy. Is frequently used as a shell bean. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 35c.; 5 lbs., \$1.50; 10 lbs., \$2.75.

Kentucky Wonder Green Pod or Old Homestead

About 68 days to edible condition, an excellent climber, producing a long round twisted light green pod. Early and prolific, tender, solid and stringless when fit to eat, afterwards it gets stringy. Very hard to equal in a green podded bean. Pods 7 to 8 inches long, sometimes longer, borne in clusters, containing 9 to 10 yellowish brown kidney beans in a pod. The most used round snap-podded pole bean. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 35c.; 5 lbs., \$1.50; 10 lbs., \$2.75.

Kentucky Wonder Wax Pod

About 68 days to maturity. Color of seed dark brown, flattened shrivelled, usually look old. Pods long, round, stringless when young, thicker and broader than Green Kentucky Wonders, but not so long and not so productive, but more showy. Beans close set in the pods. Pods curved, light golden or lemon in color, $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 inches long, containing 7 to 8 seeds. A very desirable golden podded pole bean. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25c.; lb., 40c.; 5 lbs., \$1.75; 10 lbs., \$3.25.

Kentucky Wonder White Seeded

About 71 days to edible condition. Seed pure white, a continuous bearer and almost rustproof; pods round, sickle shaped, stringless, inferior to the Kentucky Wonder being less productive and smaller, dark green foliage. Pods green $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 inches long, containing 7 to 8 beans in a pod. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 35c.; 5 lbs., \$1.50; 10 lbs., \$2.75.

Nancy Davis, Striped Creaseback or Scotia

About 73 days to maturity. Seed Kidney shaped mottled putty color with dark stripes. Blossoms

bright crimson with silver gray hood. Pods green, round, full, creaseback, slightly curved, dashed with purple as the pods mature, 5 to $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, containing 8 to 9 beans. A good semistringless variety. A good climber, exceedingly productive.

A superior Corn-field bean to White Creaseback. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 35c.; 5 lbs., \$1.50; 10 lbs., \$2.75.

Scarlet Runner

About 64 days to maturity, a half round, broad, pod, stringy, valuable as a shell bean or for ornamental purposes. Not a good runner in the Southern states, color of blossoms scarlet, used for food as well as for ornamental purposes. Pods average 4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, containing 3 to 4 beans in a pod. A great favorite in the New England states.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25c.; lb., 40c.; 5 lbs., \$1.75; 10 lbs., \$3.25.

White Dutch or Caseknife

About 68 days to maturity. Color of beans white, somewhat resembling in shape a small Lima. Used either as a snap-short, when very young, or shelled as a Lima when more largely developed, or for soaking when dry. Pods long, flat, undulated, broad, stringy, very little meat, principally good for shelling. Color of pods green.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25c.; lb., 35c.; 5 lbs., \$1.50; 10 lbs., \$2.75.

Red Speckled Oval Seeded Cut Shorts or Corn Field

About 75 days to maturity. Pods $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 inches long. Short, flat, stringy, a favorite in the South for planting to Corn, as it is a good climber, but not a particularly desirable variety. Seeds red speckled, oval in shape, distinct in form from any other bean as they are cut off at ends. We do not recommend this bean very highly as since its introduction, many other beans have surpassed it.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 35c.; 5 lbs., \$1.50; 10 lbs., \$2.75.

Lazy Wife

About 83 days to maturity. Seed white, nearly round, having the appearance of being glazed. Pods green, borne in clusters, flat and broad, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, containing 6 to 7 beans in a pod. Small foliage, a good late productive stringless pole bean. The dry seed can readily be used as a shell bean.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25c.; lb., 40c.; 5 lbs., \$1.75; 10 lbs., \$3.25.

Landreth's Tennessee Wonder

About 69 days to maturity, named by us in our 1889 Catalog. Dried seeds large, flattish, and oval, incurved at eye. Color generally gray, but marked with many black irregular stripes. The Department of Agriculture Bulletin 100 states that the "Tennessee Green Pods are the largest and handsomest of all cultivated beans," the pods slightly stringy, curved, double barreled, round, undulating long, solid, tinged with purple and wrinkled and depressed between each of the 8 or 9 seeds. Pods are 8 to 9 inches long, sometimes 11 inches. If you have never used this bean, try it and you will be a continuous user of it.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25c.; lb., 40c.; 5 lbs., \$1.75; 10 lbs., \$3.25.

CABBAGE

THESE PRICES
INCLUDE POSTAGE

No Selections of Cabbage are Better Than Those Offered by Us.
Gardeners Can Rely Upon Landreth's Cabbage Seed.

Don't have the soil in the seed-bed as rich as the field to which the Cabbage is transplanted, or the plants will be starved after transplantation.

Don't seed too thickly or force the growth too rapidly, or the plants will grow too tall, slim and tender and the growth be more seriously checked by adverse conditions.

Root deeply to resist drought. When setting out, plant up to the first leaf-stems.

Supply plenty of moisture and manure.

Don't sow the Seed for a whole crop at one time, for plants of different ages are differently affected by adverse circumstances, and by division a planter will have a better chance to profit, at least from a part of his crop.

All Head Early

Early, large, flat, short stems, solid head, very early for its size. Few outside leaves, consequently, can be planted closer together than most other large Cabbages. A very reliable sort and well named. One of the best, if not the best of the intermediate varieties. It is one of those varieties which can be planted early in the spring as well as for late autumn planting. We consider this one of the best Cabbages on the market today.

Pkt., 10c.; oz., 30c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 80c.; lb., \$2.75.

Bloomsdale Early Dwarf Flat Dutch

A large second early variety. A good keeper of the finest quality. Heads round to flat, almost solid, leaves rather short; stem will stand without bursting. Such qualities as the market gardener can duly appreciate.

Pkt., 10c.; oz., 35c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.



All Head—well named early, flat, large, reliable

Copenhagen Market

A large, hard, round head, in maturity following the Charleston Wakefield. Being larger, it produces a greater tonnage per acre and is very profitable. Heads very uniform in size, round, very hard and of long keeping qualities. The plants are very vigorous, short stems, few outer leaves. This variety is gaining in popularity every day.

Pkt., 10c.; oz., 40c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.15; lb., \$4.00.

Chinese or Pe Tsai Cabbage

There are numerous varieties of this Cabbage on the market but we believe this is the best of them all. It is often called Celery Cabbage and resembles a Cos Lettuce more than Cabbage. The leaves are very much crumpled, of light green, somewhat resembling smooth Mustard, but with broader ribs. When tied or bunched up with raffia or string the inner leaves bleach to a creamy white color. It is distinct from any American or European Cabbage. It should be sown in the Middle States after the early part of July; in the Southern States after the early part of August.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 30c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 80c.; lb., \$2.75.



Early Jersey—see next page

CABBAGE—Continued



Large Charleston Wakefield

Charleston or Large Wakefield

A large, flattish variation of the pointed early Jersey Wakefield. Heads are half round, later than the Jersey Wakefield by several days and 40 to 50% larger. This variety is also extremely popular with market gardeners owing to its earliness and its size. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 30c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c.; lb., \$3.00.

Charleston Large Wakefield, Landreth's Very Select, 75 days.

Specially selected. Very choice and uniform, best of any from any source. One-third stronger grower than the Jersey Wakefield. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 35c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.

Early Flat Dutch

This variety produces thick leaves, very dark blue in color. Succeeds admirably in Southern States on account of its ability to resist heat. It is found especially valuable to sow in cold frames in October and November to plant out in the Spring as a succession to the smaller earlier pointed varieties.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.; lb., \$2.50.

Early Jersey Wakefield—illustrated on preceding page.

70 days. A short stemmed, hardy, early cone-shaped heading variety, broad at the bottom with a pointed peak, the leaves leathery and well folded over the top. This excellent variety is the surest heading of the very early varieties and most depended upon by the market gardeners of the Southern States for heads to send north in the early Spring. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 30c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c.; lb., \$3.00.

Early Jersey Wakefield, Landreth's Very Select, 68 days

Specially selected, extra early, choice in all good qualities, earlier than Long Island Wakefield. Recommended to gardeners. Heads ovoid, broad at the base and running to a blunt point. Very solid, very early, choice in quality.

Pkt., 10c.; oz., 35c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.

New York Early Summer

About 100 days from planting to maturity. A good second early. Plants strong, compact grower, with a number of rather spreading outer leaves. Heads are medium size, round, slightly flattened on a short stem. An excellent sort.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 30c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 80c.; lb., \$2.75.

Succession

About 110 days from germination to maturity. An intermediate between Early Flat Dutch and Late Flat Dutch. Slightly later than the second early sorts. Plants are vigorous with short stems; heads are large, deep and excellent quality.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 35c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 95c.; lb., \$3.25.

Winnigstadt

One of the old standbys. Produces a long pointed, very solid head. Heads are medium size, leaves very closely wrapped. Head cone-shaped, leaves of a dark slate color, green. A great favorite with old gardeners. One of the best second early sorts.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 30c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c.; lb., \$3.00.

LATE VARIETIES OR WINTER SORTS

Bloomsdale Large Late Flat Dutch

The original strain of this cabbage was obtained by us from Swedish gardeners who settled in Philadelphia, previous to the Revolutionary War. Ever since that time we have been continually reselecting this Cabbage and we now believe it is second to none for this type. It is late, produces large solid weighty and very uniform heads.

Pkt., 10c.; oz., 35c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.

Bloomsdale Large Late Drumhead

Is a large heavy head, smooth-leaved, late ripening Cabbage. No strain is superior and few equal to



Bloomsdale Large Late Drumhead

CABBAGE—Continued

this. Head is thick, broad, solid, flat. Leaves extend well over the center leaves of the head and fold down alternately tightly, forming a compact head. The natural habit of the seedling plant is to develop short thick stocky stems but this quality is affected by the system of growth, for if the seedlings are crowded in the bed or grown among weeds, or under the shade of a house, fence or tree, they reach upward for air and light, resulting in long, slim stalks, which bad form of plants cannot be corrected by any subsequent culture. We cannot recommend this strain of Large Late Drumhead too highly.

Pkt., 10c.; oz., 35c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.

Danish Ball-Head Tall Stem or Hollander

About 120 days to maturity. A Winter Cabbage of great celebrity in Northern locations, particularly in New York, Minnesota, or in mountainous sections, because of its reliability as a heading sort, and because all heads are alike, round in shape, more dense than any other Cabbage, pure white within and of great keeping qualities, extending for months.

Pkt., 10c.; oz., 35c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.

Danish Round Short Stem or Hollander

About 115 days. This variety is considered by many superior to the tall stemmed ballhead, having a shorter stem, and a little earlier. It is the most popular now of the two varieties. It produces a very solid, good quality, medium size round head and is very popular with the market gardeners in Cabbage growing districts of northern latitudes. The stock offered in this catalog is very hard to equal.

Pkt., 10c.; oz., 35c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.

Red Dutch

Leaves red or purple. Head medium size, round, solid, deep red color. Medium length stems, generally used for pickles.

Pkt., 10c.; oz., 35c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.

Stein's Early Flat Dutch

This is one of the varieties of Cabbage which is growing constantly in demand by the early planters of Cabbage in Texas and the South for the northern market in the Spring. This variety produces early, large, flat, solid heads. A very vigorous plant with a short stem. The true stock of seed is hard to obtain, and greatly sought after.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 35c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 95c.; lb., \$3.25.

Surehead

This is a popular strain of the Large, Late Flat Dutch type of Cabbage so largely grown for Winter. The heads are large, round, flat at the top, remarkably uniform, extra hard, firm, and of fine texture. An excellent variety and stands shipping well.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 35c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 95c.; lb., \$3.25.



Danish Round Head

Drumhead Savoy

The best of its class and is as palatable as a Cauliflower. One of the best Cabbages one can grow in a private garden. Large size flat heads, curly or crinkled leaves. Stalk short, habit compact. We believe that no strain of Savoy Cabbage equals the one we are offering.

Pkt., 10c.; oz., 35c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.

Volga or Stonehead

A most reliable sort, a superior header, never disappointing, with broad, flat, hard, large, solid heads of excellent keeping quality. Quite distinct in color from other Cabbages, it being a silvery green, with smooth folded leaves, the color of a silver coin. Plant vigorous and unusually short stalked.

Pkt., 10c.; oz., 40c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.15; lb., \$4.00.

Cabbage heads burst because of an excess of moisture pumped up by the roots and so distending the tissues of the interior leaves as to burst the exterior ones. Cabbages while in a healthy, growing condition never burst, but only under the influences of a second growth.

Club roots is a disease of parasitic fungous growth. There is no remedy that would justify the assumption of subsequent expenses on your cabbage crop. Better pull up and burn the entire lot of plants and purchase healthy plants from an unaffected bed.

In all ages cabbage crops are often injured by club roots, a fungus growth superinduced by rank manure or by constantly cropping the same land in Cabbage.

To insure success give time, as all Cabbages will head unless mongrel sorts.

CARROTS

THESE PRICES
INCLUDE POSTAGE

**Three Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row. Four Pounds to the Acre.
Sixty to Seventy Days from Germination to Maturity for Table.**

For domestic use sow when the Apple is in bloom. Drill in rows of fifteen inches for hand culture two and a half feet for field culture, and when two inches high thin to four inches apart.

Carrots for the table should always be used when half grown, because then tender.



Ox-Heart

Right size for table or smaller

Ox-Heart or Guerande

About 65 days to edible condition. When full size grows to a diameter of a pint measure but should be eaten when one inch in diameter, roots having a diameter equal to its length. Bright orange in color. An excellent variety.

Pkt. 5c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.; lb., \$1.25.

Long Orange

This extremely productive carrot frequently grows 8 to 10 inches long, sometimes longer, and produces a root of very deep orange color, of about 3 inches diameter at the top of crown tapering to a slight point. This is a variety very much more used for a stock feeding carrot than for home use, although it is very good for both.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.; lb., \$1.25.

St. Vallery

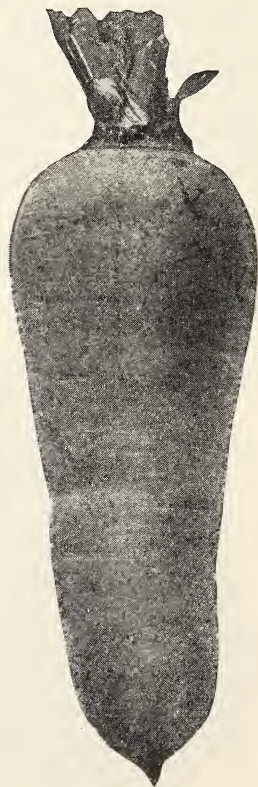
Roots 10 to 12 inches long. Broad shouldered tapering to a sharp point. Bright red color. Small leaves. Flesh sweet and tender.

Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.; lb. \$1.25.

Chantenay Half-Long Scarlet or Model

About 65 days to edible condition. A fine medium early, half long, stump rooted Carrot, free from core. One of the best for Market Gardens or Private use. Roots about 5 to 6 inches in length. Color deep red orange.

Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.; lb. \$1.25.



Chantenay Carrot
Right Size for Table

Danvers Half Long

About 70 days to edible condition. A broad shouldered, $\frac{3}{4}$ long, cylindrical, very choice variety. Most popular in use. Roots 6 to 8 inches long, tapering to a point. Flesh deep orange yellow. Very attractive.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.; lb., \$1.25.

Early Scarlet Horn Pointed or English Horn.

2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches long. Roots a little under 3 inches. Not quite so early as the Dutch Horn, otherwise much the same. The two horns are the best for early use.

Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.; lb. \$1.25.

Early Scarlet Horn Blunt or Dutch Horn

Early and delicate. Roots about 3 inches long. Top shaped.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.; lb. \$1.25.

CATTLE CARROTS

Large White Belgian

This is one of the very best cattle feeding carrots. Roots half-long, 7 to 8 inches in length. Smooth with a heavy shoulder. Color of flesh a creamy white, with a light green crown. Very productive.

Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.; lb. 90c.

Large Yellow Belgian

Very similar to the White Belgian in form and productiveness, only more slim. More attractive, owing to its yellow color. Used entirely for cattle feeding, producing good milk.

Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.; lb. 90c.

CAULIFLOWERS

THESE PRICES
INCLUDE POSTAGE

One-half Ounce of Seed to 100 Yards of Row.
Either Moisture, High Latitude or Altitude Assures Success.

This delicious plant, like Broccoli, is distinguished from other table vegetables by producing edible flower heads. By long years of selection and culture of some accidental natural variation of this plant of the Cabbage family, discovered in the Middle Ages, the flowers of the Cauliflower have been, to a large extent, rendered abortive, and the flower stems multiplied, shortened and thickened till they have been bred to form a half-globular compact crown or head which, when cooked, is tender as marrow, and the choicest of all esculent vegetables. Varying with climatic and soil conditions, the seed is sown at all seasons—in hotbeds at close of winter, out of doors when the Apple is in bloom, again when the Oak is in full leaf, again at midsummer, and again, during winter, under glass. The young plants are treated the same as Cabbage and the larger plants require the same rich fertilizer and culture—indeed more intense culture, as only those Cauliflowers are good which are grown quickly. We offer only seed of the highest quality.

The earliest varieties are most likely to succeed in the hands of inexperienced growers. Sow the early sorts in seed beds beginning of autumn, keep them in a "cold frame" protected from the severe frost of the winter, by sash, and transplant into deep and very rich ground as soon as frost ceases. Hand glasses or boxes placed over them at night when they are put out are useful. It should be observed, however, that success is very uncertain in dry localities.

In Pennsylvania the Cauliflower seldom heads well unless under glass or in cold frames. But there is little difficulty in having fine Cauliflowers when planted in frames under glass, at close of winter, so as to advance them ahead of the early summer heat. The late varieties mature in autumn, and are sown at the same time and managed similarly to Cabbage. They do best in localities where the atmosphere is damp and saline, as on the coast or in regions of high altitude. We may add that Cauliflower can only be grown on rich, well-tilled, well-watered soil, and that it can hardly be overfed.

Algiers, 110 days

An early, hardy and admirable sort used before Snowball was introduced. A certain header. Pkt., 10c.; oz., \$1.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$3.50.

Dry Weather Cauliflower, 95 days

All cauliflower plants need an abundance of moisture, doing best on re-claimed marshes with wet bottom soil. They also do well when the atmosphere as on the sea coast is charged with moisture, yet none of these conditions apply to mountain sides, the altitudes there seeming to invigorate the plants, provided the land is well fertilized. The variety Dry Weather Cauliflower, is so quick in growth as to pass through fewer adverse conditions than later growing sorts, for the production of showy heads. Pkt., 20c.; oz., \$2.25; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$7.50.

Half Early Paris

Large leaved, slim stalk, small white head. A very early sort following the Extra Early Paris, a smaller sort. Sure cropper. Pkt., 10c.; oz., \$1.25; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$4.00.

Lenormands, 120 days

A large, late variety, with well-formed white handsome heads. Strong grower. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 75c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.50.

Snowball, Early, 95 days

An extra early sort. Early as any under whatever name, plants short and stocky, erect, pointed leaves and producing round heads, pure white; extremely early and perfectly solid. Edible heads 90 to 100 days from

planting. Autumn crops are earlier than Spring crops. Twenty to twenty-four heads will fill a barrel. A variety of widest celebrity, by reason of its reliable qualities of productiveness, color, flavor, and keeping in condition. Leaves long and narrow. The variety of which most seed is sold. Pkt., 20c.; oz., \$2.25; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$7.50.

Veitch's Autumn Giant, 130 days

Very vigorous, long-stalked, large, dense foliage, stiff heads, long standing; should be sown early. Known as "California Wonder." Pkt., 10c.; oz., 75c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.25



Snowball Cauliflower, 90 days

CELERY

THESE PRICES
INCLUDE POSTAGE

**Three Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row. Maturing
in 130 to 150 Days, According to Season.**

Sow thinly before the Apple is in bloom on a finely raked, well-pulverized piece of ground, in a moist place or convenient to water which apply freely during dry weather. The seed should not be covered more than a tenth of an inch.

It is quite customary after planting celery to cover the ground with a slight sprinkling of straw or salt hay or boards, so as to retain the moisture. As soon as the seed is sprouted, take the hay or other covering off. Celery seed will not germinate in dry soil; therefore, it is very essential to plant it very early in the Spring.

Celery is one of the best of our Winter vegetables. To get a good crop, plants must be removed from seed beds and planted in rows—rows about 4 feet apart, plants set about 5 to 6 inches apart so that the rows fully develop and can be easily rooted. The whole planting so arranged that there is space between the rows to obtain earth for earthing up sods to bleach the stalks in Autumn.

Celery Seeds are used for flavoring soups.

TURNIP ROOTED

Celeriac, Large Smooth Prague

This plant is used for the large Turnip-like bulbs forming under the ground, the stems above ground are of no value except to use for flavoring. The seed should be sown and given the same treatment as any ordinary Celery, except it is not necessary to earth up the plants as is necessary in growing ordinary Celery. The roots can be readily kept till late in the Winter and are excellent for soups, stews or salads, very popular in some sections of the country.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 30c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 80c.; lb., \$2.75.

EDIBLE STALKS

Paris Golden Yellow (French Grown Seed)

A solid, golden variety, very showy and rich. Very easily blanched as it naturally takes on a very attractive golden color, which is intensified by earthing up. Unexcelled. This is the best in flavor of the Early Self-Blanching varieties, very superior to White Plume, nearly as early and larger. Stalks very thick, solid and crisp, and of a waxy golden appearance.

Among the many hundreds of Seedsmen in the United States selling seed of so-called Paris Golden Celery, there can certainly be picked out twenty absolutely distinct strains or breeds, varying from the best to the worst, these being mixed with variations of green or mixed with hollow-stalked or mixed with plants of weak habit, such as will not be found profitable.

Don't purchase seed of doubtful quality. We have regular customers of the Landreth strain of Paris Golden who could not be induced to change the breed of plants by any argument or lower price—they cannot afford to make any experiments. Beware of cheap seed just as you would of cheap diamonds or gold bricks.

Pkt., 15c.; oz., \$1.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$3.25; lb., \$11.50.

Giant Pascal or Large White

A mammoth, silver-white stalked variety of French origin, one of the best, if not the best, large green celeries still on the market. It is very productive, consequently, very profitable. We consider it one of the best celeries for Winter use, it is very easy to bleach and when done presents a yellowish, white color, very solid and crisp and might be considered to have a very nutty flavor.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 30c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c.; lb., \$3.00.



Paris Golden Yellow

Giant Pascal

CELERY—Continued

Easy Blanching or Sanfords Superb

Vigorous, plants medium size, stalks slightly taller than Golden Self-Blanching, white, crisp, thick, brittle, tender stalks of an aromatic or nutty flavor, foliage very crumpled. About two weeks later than Golden Self-Blanching. A favorite variety with market and family gardeners, growing in popularity. Pkt. 10c.; oz., 70c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.50; lb., \$9.00.

Golden Heart or Golden Dwarf

First class, medium height, white stalked, heart golden yellow, a very easy variety to bleach, a very popular variety to use between the Early Self-Blanching varieties and the late tall green sorts. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 30c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c.; lb., \$3.00.

Golden Self Blanching American Grown

By many thought to equal the famous French grown of this variety, although we do not consider it quite as pure a strain. One of the objections to this American grown seed is, that it produces a more vigorous and stronger plant which does not pack as well in the usual size crates which market gardeners use. For description see the French grown. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 55c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.85; lb., \$6.25.

Landreths' Green Winter, 145 days

Large, solid, exceedingly thick stems. Where a green-leaved, double extra mammoth white-stalked plant of Celery is desired, the Landreths' Green Winter is unquestionably the best sort, because it is unusually tall and large in every particular,

especially thick in stalk, which is meaty and brittle and of choice flavor, besides it is a very hardy sort, succeeding under conditions where other Celeries fail, as it is a strong rooter, hunting its food throughout a large space of soil. It keeps well and consequently is especially reliable, undoubtedly very **unusually reliable**. We ask you to try it, knowing you will not be disappointed. If you only have one variety tie to the Green Winter.

Pkt., 10c.; oz., 85c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.75; lb., \$10.00.

Pink Plume

This variety is identical to the White Plume except that the tops of the stalk are pink instead of white as is the White Plume, making it a very beautiful, ornamental as well as toothsome variety. For description see White Plume.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 45c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50; lb., \$5.00.

White Plume

This is a most desirable, early, handsome Celery for Fall use; it is self-blanching to a great extent, consequently, among the earliest ready for table. When growing, it presents a very handsome and attractive appearance, the leaves are a bright green, with nearly white tips. It does not take nearly the effort to bleach it as the green celeries. It is of fine flavor, solid, and is in much demand as it bleaches earlier than others.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 30c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c.; lb., \$3.00.

Q.—How can I kill garden ants?

A.—By using molasses mixed with paris green.

Q.—Are all plants vegetables in a general sense?

A.—The term Vegetable is very indefinite; for instance, the oak tree equally with the tomato is classed as a vegetable, the Cucumber equally with the orchid, the seaweed equally with the mushroom; consequently, in a general sense, trees and seaweed are vegetables as well as cabbages or water-melons, those which are edible being termed esculent vegetables. There is a more critical division of those which are used as food and which may be said to pass through the kitchen for some preparatory preparation, culinary vegetables being the term used to denote this class. This classification omits from the class of culinary vegetables those products (as apples, grapes, pears) which can be used without cooking or without preparation of any sort, but this in fact is not yet correct, for the line of separation is best determined by physical characteristics.

Q.—What is Agriculture?

A.—Agriculture refers to the tillage of the earth over broad fields, as for the raising of cereals, grass or tubers, Gardening on the other hand refers to the culture of small inclosed areas. This application of the latter term was quite correct originally but it is now common for mere vegetable gardens to equal the area of ordinary grain and grass farms, requiring in their cultivation a degree of general intelligence, technical skill, and an amount of activity, implements and labor exceeding that expended upon large farms.



Landreths' Green Winter

The prices for the three families Beans, Corn and Peas, include postage up to a weight of two (2) pounds in the 1st, 2d and 3d Postal Zones. Buyers living west of the 3d Postal Zone, West of Cleveland for instance, will be charged 5c. per pound additional on the entire weight of the package.

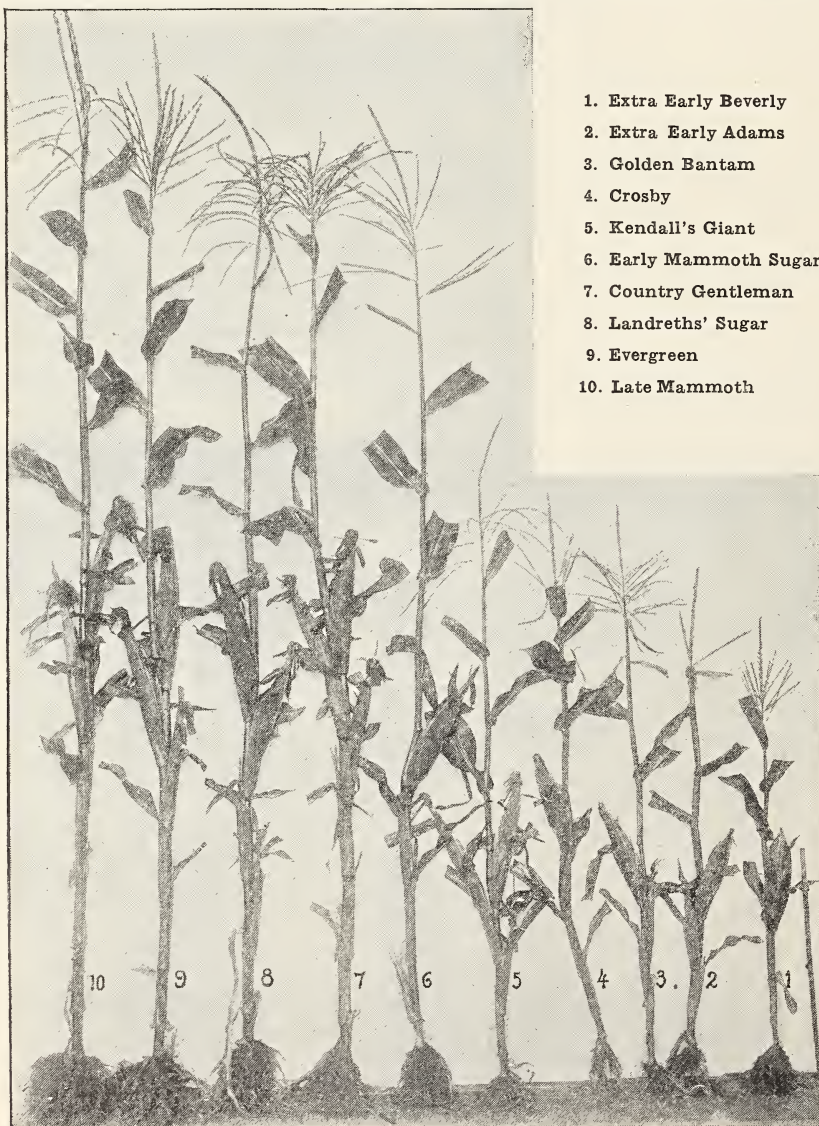
SUGAR CORN

First Introduced in 1830—Then One Variety.

One Pound of Seed to 100 Yards. Sixteen Pounds to the acre.

Seventy to Ninety-five Days from Planting to Edible Condition.

No one having a garden over forty feet square should be without a few hills of Sugar Corn. Corn raised in one's garden and picked a few minutes before eating is very much more luscious than any Corn which can be bought in the grocery store. We have our own opinion as to the varieties of Corn which should be planted. The best and earliest Corn to eat, although not a Sugar Corn, is Landreths' Earliest Table or Early Beverly. The best early Sugar Corn is Crosby, or Mammoth White Corey, or Golden Bantam. The best medium is Howling Mob, Stowells Evergreen, and Country Gentlemen.



For Express charges paid by customer, or small seeds Postage paid by us, see page 2 of cover.

SUGAR CORN—Continued

Howling Mob

About 78 days to edible condition. Ears about 7 inches long. Height of stalk $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Large broad grains. Quite a popular variety for sowing late in the Summer, as it ripens a little earlier than Stowell's Evergreen, and is not so liable to be caught by frost. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15c.; lb., 25c.; 5 lbs., \$1.00; 10 lbs., \$1.90.

Landreth's Sugar

About 84 days to maturity. Height of stalk 7 to 8 feet. Ears 8 to 9 inches long. Set low, large, and well filled. Two to three ears on every stalk. Grains narrow and deep, somewhat similar to Evergreen but smaller. Ears remain long in edible condition, which is a very great advantage. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15c.; lb., 25c.; 5 lbs., \$1.00; 10 lbs., \$1.90.

Landreth's Money Maker

About 95 days to edible condition. Rather late, consequently, demands early planting. Best Sugar Corn in existence, best ever introduced. Grains set close on the ear, averaging 8 to 12 rows on the ear. Grains large, broad and shallow. Cobs long and thin; that is, less than half the diameter of cobs of other sorts of Sugar Corn. Produces never less than two attractive ears to the stalk, generally three, sometimes four and therefore well named. The stalks are unusually thick, stocky, and very stiff;



Landreth's Money Maker

consequently, are never blown over by heavy winds. The plant is strong

in foliage, very close-jointed, and rises to the height of 6 to $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet. The edible grain remains in milky condition longer than any other known variety and is so exceedingly sugary as to be far sweeter to the taste than any other sort of Sugar Corn. Nothing equal to it for sweetness and delicious quality has ever been served on our own tables. No sort under any other name is its equal—this is positively correct. Don't let this escape your notice. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 30c.; 5 lbs., \$1.25; 10 lbs., \$2.25.

Long Island Beauty

About 85 days to maturity. Ears 9 to 10 inches long. Stalks very large. Almost equal to Late Mammoth.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 30c.; 5 lbs., \$1.25; 10 lbs., \$2.25.

Late Mammoth

About 87 days to edible condition. Height of stalk 7 to 8 feet. Ears 10 to 12 inches long. One of the strongest growers of Sugar Corns; also one of the latest Corn known today. Ears the largest of any Sugar Corn on the market. Grains very large, white, about 16 to 18 rows on the cob.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15c.; lb., 25c.; 5 lbs., \$1.00; 10 lbs., \$1.90.

Mammoth White Corey

About 74 days to edible condition. Height of stalk 5 feet. Length of ears 7 to 8 inches. Usually 10 rows on an ear. Very early for the size of the ear. Grain white, shallow, broad. Excellent early variety for the family garden; in fact, one of the best second early.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15c.; lb., 25c.; 5 lbs., \$1.00; 10 lbs., \$1.90.

Minnesota Extra Early

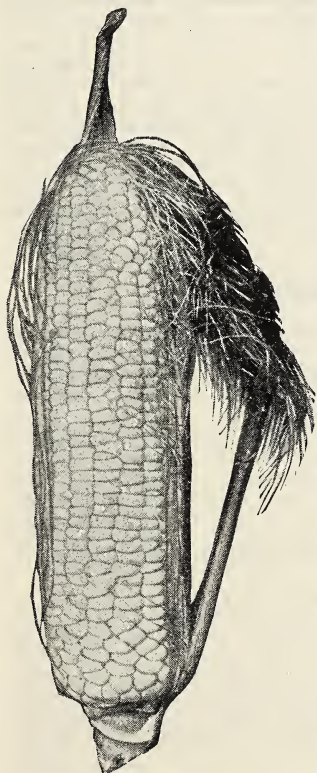
About 71 days to maturity. Height about 5 feet. Ears about 7 inches long. Eight-rowed. Kernels very broad, white and tender. Slimmer than White Corey. A popular second early variety.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15c.; lb., 25c.; 5 lbs., \$1.00; 10 lbs., \$1.90.

Premo

About 68 days to maturity. Ears about $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 inches long. Height 3 to 4 feet. One of the very earliest Sugar Corns.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15c.; lb., 25c.; 5 lbs., \$1.00; 10 lbs., \$1.90.



Ear of Money Maker Sugar Corn

SUGAR CORN—Continued

White Corey

About 72 days to maturity. A first early Sugar Corn. Height of stalk $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Ears about 5 inches long. Broad, white grains.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15c.; lb., 25c.; 5 lbs., \$1.00; 10 lbs., \$1.90.

Black Mexican

About 73 days from planting to edible condition. Stalks about $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 feet high. Length of ear about 8 inches. Usually 8-rowed. Dry seed black or purple, with flat grain. A second early variety. When young, cobs very white, exceedingly sugary. As sweet, if not sweeter, than Golden Bantam. An excellent sort.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 30c.; 5 lbs., \$1.25; 10 lbs., \$2.25.

Bantam Evergreen or Golden Evergreen

About 83 days from planting to edible condition. A second early, one of the latest introductions to the Sugar Corn family; by some, thought it will take the place of the famous Stowell's Evergreen. Height of stalk $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 feet, ears thick, 7 to 8 inches long.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 30c.; 5 lbs., \$1.25; 10 lbs., \$2.25.

Golden Bantam

About 73 days to edible condition. Height of stalk about $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Grains golden yellow, rather short. Ears about 6 inches long, generally 8 rows. Very hardy. It can be planted earlier in the Spring, in damper soil and colder weather than any other variety of Sugar Corn. Exceedingly sweet. Very productive. When ready for the table use, it is a creamy yellow. Very popular everywhere, and growing in popularity every day.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 30c.; 5 lbs., \$1.25; 10 lbs., \$2.25.

Country Gentlemen

About 82 days to edible condition. Stalk $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 feet. Ears slim about 8 inches long. Grains on ear, long and irregular, very narrow. Considered by many one of the best Corns for family garden. One of the most popular varieties used by Commercial Cannery. The silk on Country Gentlemen ears is always very red, and it can easily be distinguished by this feature.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15c.; lb., 25c.; 5 lbs., \$1.00; 10 lbs., \$1.90.

Early Crosby

About 74 days to edible condition. Height of stalk about $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Ears 6 to 7 inches long. Grains amber color and very short. One of the most reliable for early gardens. Recommended as an opener for the season. Used almost entirely in northern localities on account of its earliness. Very popular variety with the Maine canners. Usually 14 rows or more.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15c.; lb., 25c.; 5 lbs., \$1.00; 10 lbs., \$1.90.

Early White Evergreen

About 76 days to maturity. Height of stalk 7 feet. Slightly slimmer and shorter stalk than Stowell's Evergreen. Broad, vigorous green foliage. Ears about 7 to 8 inches long, with 14 or more irregular rows. Very deep, white grains. Desirable for the home garden.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15c.; lb., 25c.; 5 lbs., \$1.00; 10 lbs., \$1.90.

Evergreen Stowell's

About 80 days to edible condition. Height of stalk about $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 feet. Ears about 8 inches long. Very white, deep, narrow grains, 14 to 20 rows on the cob. This is the standard variety of Sugar Corn, more of this Corn being sold than any other Sugar Corn in the United States. It is most popular for home, or market gardeners, and decidedly the most used by all canning factories. Very productive and tender.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15c.; lb., 25c.; 5 lbs., \$1.00; 10 lbs., \$1.90.

SWEET GARDEN—NOT TRUE SUGAR

Adams Extra Early or Early Burlington

About 64 days to maturity. Height of stalk about 4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Ears about 5 to 6 inches long, some set within 6 inches of the ground. Not a sugar Corn, but a decided acquisition so very early in the season. Stands cold, damp ground better than Early Sugar Corn. Only valuable on account of its earliness, and its ability to stand the cold ground in the early Spring.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15c.; lb., 20c.; 5 lbs., 80c.; 10 lbs., \$1.50.

Adams Early

About 68 days to maturity. Height of stalk about $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 feet. Ears about 6 inches long. Very similar in every respect to Adams Extra Early, except a taller stalk, and 4 days later.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15c.; lb., 20c.; 5 lbs., 80c.; 10 lbs., \$1.50.

Landreth's Extra Early Beverly or Earliest Table

About 59 days to maturity. A flinty grain which enables it to be planted very early in the cold wet ground. Height 4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, producing ears within one foot of the ground. Is truly a valuable early table variety, not a sugar Corn, but a sweet table Corn of rare excellence. More sturdy by far than any other very early corn. Very dependable and producer of quality. The favorite Corn for market gardeners in Burlington County, N. J. and is the first Corn which they send in to the New York or Philadelphia market.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15c.; lb., 25c.; 5 lbs., \$1.00; 10 lbs., \$1.90.

SEED CORN

Q.—I have a variety of Corn, many stalks of which are bearing three large ears, and I write to inquire, if I take my seed for next year from the stalks bearing three ears, will the next crop also bear three ears?

A.—There is no assurance that corn grown from ears of which there were three on a stalk will reproduce that same character. There is, however, a strong probability, and were it not for the disposition of heredity in plants of all kinds, there would be no encouragement whatever for the farmer to endeavor to improve by selection.

CORN VITALITY

Q.—Why is it that sugar corn is often weak in germinating force?

A.—Sugar corn is among the most delicate of all seeds to cure and keep in good condition. If kept over Winter in sacks it will often lose half its vitality from heating or sweating. It should accordingly be kept spread out upon floors or trays in a dry cool place.

FIELD CORN

THESE PRICES DO NOT
INCLUDE POSTAGE

Sow 15 pounds to the acre, or about 1 bushel, 56 pounds to 4 acres.

No seedsman is offering a better or purer stock of Field Corn than Landreth's. With the exception of Hickory King and White Eureka, every ounce of Field Corn offered in this catalog will be produced within fifteen miles of Bristol, Bucks County, Pa. It is all grown from the best hand-picked, tipped, and butted stock which we can select from the various fields which are being grown for us in the neighborhood. No Corn is superior, and few stocks offered, are equal.

Bristol Early Yellow

100 days from germination to hardening of kernels. Height of stalk 8 to 9 feet. Color of seed light yellow or lemon, with a white top. Cobs white. Produces long, slim ears, exceedingly productive, very fine quality. 12 to 14 straight rows on the ear. Kernels broad and set very finely on the cob. Produces particularly well on poor ground. In some sections, called the Poor Man's Corn.

$\frac{1}{4}$ bu., 95c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$1.75; bu., \$3.00.

Early Canada

Height of stalk about 7 feet. Earlier than Pennsylvania Long Yellow Flint, by about 10 days. Kernels of a glazed yellow, considerably lighter in color than the Pennsylvania Long Yellow Flint. A very desirable Corn to plant in Northern Latitudes.

$\frac{1}{4}$ bu., 95c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$1.75; bu., \$3.00.

Eureka White

This Corn is grown for us in Virginia. The strain which is very popular in New England for fodder or ensilage will not mature hard seed as far north as Pennsylvania. It produces a very tall, leafy stalk and is claimed by many to be the best fodder Corn or Ensilage Corn in the market, but we think the Snow-flake better. Grains white, rows usually regular, on a white cob.

$\frac{1}{4}$ bu., \$1.10; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$2.00; bu., \$3.50.

Golden Beauty

Very showy. About 120 days from planting until grains begin to get hard. Height of stalk about 9 to 10 feet. Cobs $9\frac{1}{2}$ to 10 inches. Grains very broad, deep rich color. Cobs red, quite similar to Golden Dent, but the Kernels much more shallow. Usually 8 rows of Corn on the cob. One of the handsomest and broadest grown Golden Dent Corns on the market. 90 to 100 bushels of shelled Corn can be raised on good land.

$\frac{1}{4}$ bu., 95c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$1.75; bu., \$3.00.

Golden Dent

Very showy. About 110 days. Named from its bright Golden Yellow color. Very prolific and an excellent Corn for anyone to grow. Height of stalk 10 to 11 feet. Ears 10 to 11 inches long. A large kernel, longer but not so wide as Golden Beauty. 14 to 16 straight rows on a red cob. Color of seed glossy yellow. Kernels have the appearance of being glazed.

$\frac{1}{4}$ bu., 95c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$1.75; bu., \$3.00.

Leaming

About 105 days, or 5 days earlier than Golden Dent. A very productive and early Corn. Ears 9 to 10 inches long. 14 to 18 rows per ear. Color of cob red, not so long as Golden Dent. Top of kernel bright unglazed yellow, body of kernel dark yellow and glazed. Germ very pronounced. Extremely popular in all sections of the United States. One of the great fodder Corns in New York and Pennsylvania.

$\frac{1}{4}$ bu., 95c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$1.75; bu., \$3.00.

Old Cabin Home or Hickory King

About 125 days. Height about 10 feet. Ears about 7 to 8 inches long, 8-rowed, straight-rowed. Ears inclined to be short, not very large in diameter. Kernels white and extraordinarily broad. Germ very prominent. Color glazed white. A very late variety. Extensively used in the South for making hominy.

$\frac{1}{4}$ bu., \$1.10; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$2.00; bu., \$3.75.

Pennsylvania Long Yellow Flint or 8-Rowed Yellow

Height $9\frac{1}{2}$ to 10 feet. Very early, often used to replant by farmers to assure them of getting ripe Corn before frost. Cobs red, slim, 11 to 12 inches long, always 8-rowed. Kernel flinty, hard, of a glazed rich orange.

$\frac{1}{4}$ bu., 95c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$1.75; bu., \$3.00.

Snowflake or Boon County White

About 120 days. A pure white grain, with dented crown. Height of stalk 10 to 11 feet. Ears have tendency to grow rather high on the stalks. 17 to 18 straight rows on a white cob. White glazed with dull white cap, which is often slightly pointed. Very popular in the cotton states. We consider this Corn the best for ensilage purposes on the market, as it will ripen in New York State where White Eureka which is so popular does not. It produces just as good blades and high stalks, and as much fodder as Eureka.

$\frac{1}{4}$ bu., 95c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$1.75; bu., \$3.00.

White Dent

About 120 days. Very similar in all respects to Snowflake, except that all grains are dented, while Snowflake is inclined to have many gourd seeds.

$\frac{1}{4}$ bu., 95c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$1.75; bu., \$3.00.

CORN QUALITY

Q.—What constitutes a good type of corn?

A.—Adaptability to location, productiveness, a small cob to dry out quickly, length of ear resulting in diminished labor in husking and shelling, depth of kernel, and closeness of packing upon the grain, salable color and weight.

POP CORN

THESE PRICES DO NOT
INCLUDE POSTAGE

White Rice

Height of stalk 7 to 8 feet. 2 to 3 ears on a stalk. A handsome, very prolific variety of White Pop Corn. Ears 5 to 7 inches long. Grains long and pointed, somewhat resembling rice, from which it takes its name. This variety is considered the best variety of Corn for popping purposes.
½ lb., 15c.; lb., 20c.; 5 lbs., 80c.; 10 lbs., \$1.50.

Plain White

Height of stalk 7 to 8 feet, length of ear 5 to 7 inches long. Grain smooth and round. Not quite so

popular as the Rice for popping purposes, but preferred by growers as it does not hurt the hands as Rice does when husking.

½ lb., 15c.; lb., 20c.; 5 lbs., 80c.; 10 lbs., \$1.50.

Golden Queen

Height of stalk 6½ to 7 feet. Two to three ears on a stalk. Length of ear 5 to 7 inches. Practically identical in every way to the Plain White, except that the grain is a golden cream color.

½ lb., 15c.; lb., 25c.; 5 lbs., \$1.00; 10 lbs., \$1.90.

CHICORY or SUCCORY

Sometimes Called French Endive

Four Ounces to 100 Yards of Row.

Witloof or Brussels Chicory

The leaf resembling a head of Cos Lettuce, large, thick and stems tightly folded against each other, the heart bleached like Celery. Very popular in Europe and growing in demand in America.
Pkt., 5c.; oz., 30c.; ¼ lb., 30c.; lb., \$3.00.

COLLARDS

One Ounce of Seed to 100 Yards of Row.

A Loose-leaved Plant of the Cabbage Family.
A Hardy and Excellent Vegetable
for Winter Use.

Georgia Southern or Creole

Cabbage greens. The leaves can be blanched white as Celery and made tender by enveloping from the top downward each plant for a period of four weeks with a large paper or muslin bag. 70 days. Stems long, 2 to 3 feet, white or golden, can be grown in sections where Cabbages do not thrive.
Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; ¼ lb., 30c.; lb., \$1.00.

CORN SALAD

Sometimes Called Fetticus.

Eight Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row.

Broad-Leaved (Large Seeded)

Used as a small Salad throughout the Winter and Spring. For quick growing sow thickly in drills, cover slightly first of Autumn. Height 4 inches.
Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; ¼ lb., 50c.; lb., \$1.50.

DANDELION

Cabbaging

50 days. An improved type of an old-fashion plant rapidly growing into favor as an early Salad, thick-leaved, dark green. Sow and cultivate same as Lettuce. Tie up the same as Cos Lettuce or shelter from light by inverted pots or board covering.
Pkt., 10c.; oz., \$1.00; ¼ lb., \$3.50.

French Garden

45 days. A good sort, but not so strong in growth as the Cabbaging, but much better than the common wild sort; not so erect, leaves broader, less curly and not so vivid a green, blanches easily.
Pkt., 10c.; oz., 50c.; ¼ lb., \$1.75.

CRESS

This is used as a Salad. It should be sown at close of Winter broadcast, or in rows at 10 inches.

Curled or Pepper Grass

Cut leaved, used for flavoring and as a Salad. 20 days.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; ¼ lb., 25c.; lb., 80c.

Broad-Leaved

Leaves not cut. A form of Salad much used abroad. 30 days.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; ¼ lb., 30c.; lb., \$1.00.

Water

A favorite dressing for dishes and a desirable form of Greens. Will only thrive well when the roots are submerged in water, grows best along banks of small running streams. It makes a delicious Salad, with a very snappy flavor.

Pkt., 10c.; oz., 45c.; ¼ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.50.



Georgia Collards

TO BE SATISFIED ORDER SEEDS WHICH SUCCEED FROM LANDRETH

CUCUMBER

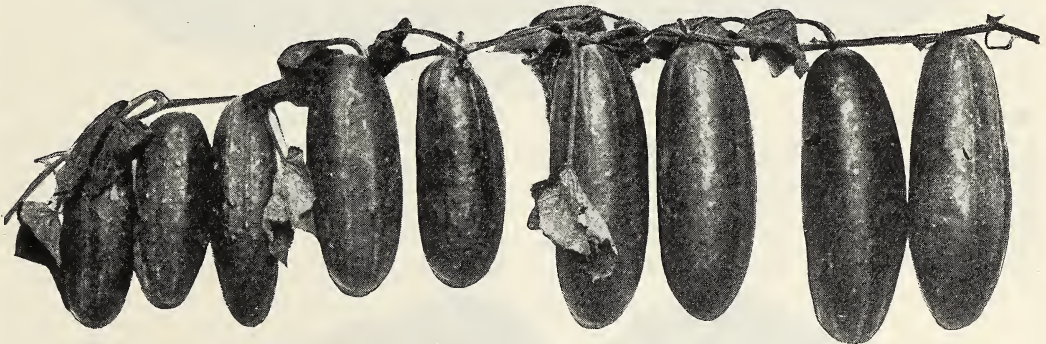
THESE PRICES
INCLUDE POSTAGE

Four Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row. Four Pounds to the Acre. Period of Maturity 40 to 60 Days from Sowing, According to the Season of the Year. A Good Crop Cannot be Grown on Thin Soil.

For early use plant in hills 4 x 4 feet, on a warm border, when the Cherry is in bloom and for a succession, sow in drills at 5 feet when the Apple is in bloom. For pickles plant in August to get 3 to 4 inch fruit in September.

A good crop of Cucumbers, when gathered of pickling size, produces from 100 to 174 bushels to the acre. A bushel contains about 200 pickles. Some cultivators have claimed to produce over 100,000 pickles to the acre. The pickles should be slipped from the vine by the thumb and finger without raising or disturbing the vine. The pickle houses generally pay the farmers 40 to 50 cents per bushel; they in turn sell them at from 20 to 30 cents per hundred.

Pickles properly prepared will keep five or six years. The method of salting pickles as pursued in New Jersey is as follows: To a cask of 120 gallons' capacity, take 4 quarts of salt, and mix in 2 gallons of water. Place the solution in the bottom of the cask and put in the green pickles after washing. To each 2 bushels of pickles put into the cask, add 4 quarts of salt and continue until cask is full. Place the head of the cask, with edges trimmed off to permit of a rise and fall on the top of the pickles, and on the top of the head or lid place a weight of 20 to 25 pounds. If there should be any leakage of the liquor, replace it by a solution of 4 quarts of salt to 2 gallons of water, keeping all the pickles submerged. Salt should not be stinted. Pickle packers make three sizes before pickling—large, medium and small.



1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
1-2 Boston Pickling 3 Jersey Pickle 4 Green Prolific 5 Arlington White Spine 6 Klondyke Spine
7 Fortune White Spine 9 Extraordinary White Spine 9 Unexcelled White Spine

Boston Pickle

A very productive variety. Very robust in growth. Dark green, and paling to light green at tip. Warty and black spined.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.; lb., \$1.25.

Chicago Pickle

About 55 days. Sometimes called Westerfield Pickle. Vine vigorous, foliage broad, rounded form, choice green color with smooth skin and few spines. A very desirable variety for pickles.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.; lb., \$1.25.

Early Cluster

An early sort. Fruit borne in clusters of two or three, from which it gets its name. The fruit is short, bright, green, crisp and tender. Is good for sluicing as well as pickling.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.; lb., \$1.25.

Improved Long Green

Vines very vigorous and productive. One of the best, if not the best, variety for sluicing and salting. A very shy seeder; consequently, hard to get farmers to grow for seed. A universal favorite and we believe more largely sold than any Long Green Cucumber on the market.

Pkt., 10c.; oz., 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55c.; lb., \$1.75.

For Express charges paid by customer, or small seeds Postage paid by us, see page 2 of cover.

CUCUMBER—Continued

Jersey Pickling

About 60 days. A short black-spined, productive sort, having the reputation of ripening better than any other variety and of holding its color. Early Spring sowing will develop fruit of pickling size 2 to 3 inches, in 60 days. Good green color at stem, and paling to light yellowish green at tip. Distinctly showing 9 ribs with warts, and black spines. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.; lb., \$1.25.

Klondyke White Spine

A handsome spine, medium early. Very dark color and an excellent sluicer. Fruit often grows 8 inches in length and usually of uniform shape. Color is very dark green slightly striped with white at ends. Hot sun does not seem to affect this Cucumber as much as some others.

Pkt., 10c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.; lb., \$1.50.

Long Green Turkey

About 80 days to reach edible size. A shy producer of seed but highly recommended to all who put up

their own pickles. Fruit is long, dark, slim, showing a tendency to make a small neck at the stem end.

Pkt., 10c.; oz., 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55c.; lb., \$1.75.

Short Prolific or Green Prolific Pickle

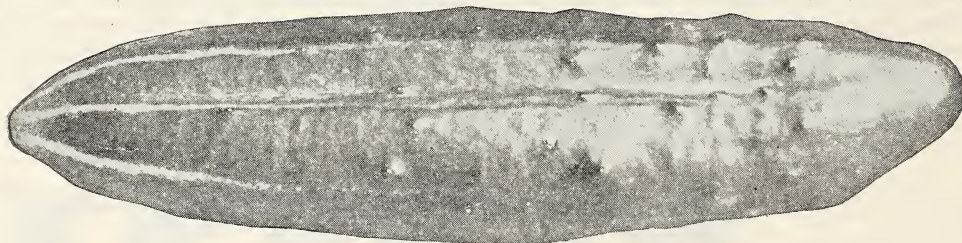
About 50 days to maturity. A short-vined, short-fruited, productive variety, producing fruit for pickling in a comparatively short time. Black Spine, an abundant bearer, highly recommended for pickles for which it is used by many of the most famous pickling establishments. On account of its vine being so short it admits planting in rows as close as $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.; lb., \$1.25.

White Spine Early Fortune

An early long, slim, well-shaped white spine, of a deep green color, longer than most other sorts. Very productive. The quality sold by Landreth's is not surpassed by any other Cucumber bearing this name. Very choice and of celebrity as a shipper. One of the best; try it with the utmost confidence.

Pkt., 10c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.; lb., \$1.50.



Early Fortune White Spine

White Spine Arlington

A cucumber that for years was the standard of perfection of White Spine types. It is grown extensively by market gardeners and is equally desirable as a family garden sort. Fruit, long, slim and attractive, thicker than Early Fortune, same diameter all over, rather chunky.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.; lb., \$1.25.

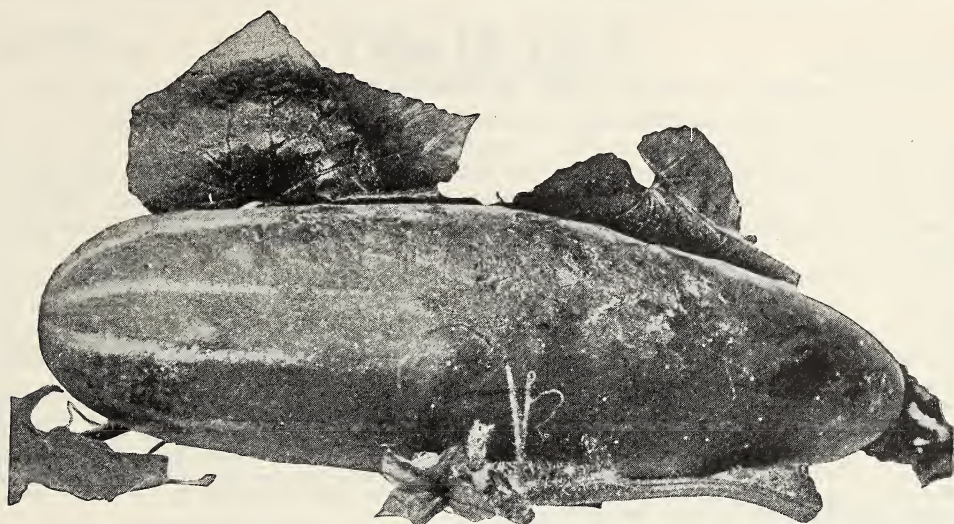
White Spine Davis Perfect.

Here we have a Cucumber of intensely dark skin, green, a shy producer of seeds. Flesh very white. Fine for slicing. A most desirable variety for both family and market garden cultivation. Always dark green skinned and smooth, showing its hothouse origin.

Pkt., 10c.; oz., 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55c.; lb., \$1.75.



Landreth's Extraordinary White Spine—see next page



Landreths' Unexcelled White Spine

White Spine Landreths' Extraordinary

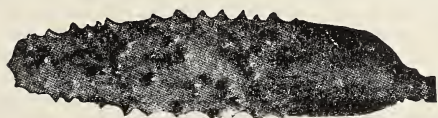
So very superior in every particular to the ordinary stock of White Spine as not to be classed with it, either in quality or price. Vine a strong grower, foliage broad leaved, deep green, close-jointed. Does not sunburn. Blooms early and sets fruit in every blossom; consequently very prolific. Fruit 3 inches long. Gherkins or pickles can be gathered in 50 days. Large fruit of fine color for sluicing can be pulled off in eight weeks. An extraordinary fine variety of White Spine, hence its name.
Pkt., 10c.; oz., 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.; lb., \$2.25.

White Spine Landreths' Unexcelled

The most perfect Cucumber for shipping. Very early, exceedingly deep rich green, uniformly long and symmetrical fruit, borne most abundantly and continuously. Retains its dark green color and is, therefore, adapted for shipping long distances, arriving at destination in excellent condition. This strain bears very few misshapen fruit or culls, is ideal for slicing, the flesh is compact pure white of delightful flavor. The vines are strong and healthy, bear abundantly from early till late in the season and is planted by the largest Cucumber growers and shippers of Texas, Florida and the Carolinas for shipping to distant markets. We can't praise or recommend this strain too highly.
Pkt., 10c.; oz., 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.; lb., \$2.25.

Snow's Prolific Pickle

52 days. In appearance of fruit a variation of the "Short Prolific Pickle," but considerably longer in vine than the "Short Prolific," which was given its



Snow's Prolific Pickle

name because of its exceedingly short vine. The fruit of the "Snow's Prolific," is more uniformly even in diameter from end to end, small, early, dark green, and both ends blunt. The "Snow's Prolific" has a reputation of being more productive than any of its class and in every way suitable for bottling, consequently used to a very large extent by the best pickle houses. It is really a famous variation. The seed of "Snow's Prolific Pickle" is to be had from the Landreths in perfection and in large quantity.
Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.; lb., \$1.25.

Gherkin, Burr or West India Gherkin

A round, prickly Cucumber. Used for pickles only. The seed gets very hard; consequently, before planting, it should be soaked well as it takes it so long to sprout under ordinary conditions.
Pkt., 10c.; oz., 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.; lb., \$2.00.

Be in Time

The old story of the early bird "which caught the worm," appears oftener in gardening operations than in any other occupation as opportunities of sowing or of thinning, or of culture once neglected, once missed in the garden, may not for weeks or may never occur again—really poor Seeds sown at the proper time are often better than choice Seeds sown after time. The Seed Merchant cannot guarantee neglects.

You

Do not be humbugged with what are called "Novelties," for 99 times in a 100 they are not near so good as well established sorts which are well-established because they have merit, while the novelties are only novelties and seldom of any value at that. You cannot afford to give the land in your Garden, nor your time in testing out some high-priced novelty, which is not worthy of the space nor time—Let father try it.

EGG PLANT

THESE PRICES
INCLUDE POSTAGE

One Ounce of Seed to 100 Yards of Row. Matures for Table in 120 Days After Sprouting.

In this fruit, we have one of the finest garden fruits on the market. Plants are a little difficult to raise, owing to the fact that the seed germinates slowly and should always be started in a hotbed, or on a window ledge. After the plants show two rough leaves they should be transplanted 3 to 4 inches to give them room to develop, so that after they have gotten sturdy they can be planted in the open garden. If the ground is rich with proper fertilizer and with care, it will not be difficult to produce first-class fruit five to six inches in diameter.

About 5,000 plants are required to set an acre. The plants will produce an average of 4 to 5 fruit, sometimes 10—weighing 5 to 6 pounds. Our selection of seed is taken from the best fruit that can be grown and we have no hesitancy in recommending our seed as unsurpassed. Years ago, the vines of all varieties of Egg Plant had spines, or thorns, but by constant selection, the growth of Spines have all been eliminated.

Landreths' Large Round Purple

About 130 days. This selection is decidedly the best type of Egg Plant that we have been able to secure after many years of selection. It is productive and vigorous, the fruit often reaching a weight of 10 to 12 pounds. Fruit may be described as chunky, broad at the bottom, and flattened—diameter nearly equal to the length. Color when

grown on soil of proper quality a deep purple, often appearing almost black, although not as black as the Black Beauty. The soil has much to do with the depth of color. Single bushes of this variety on good soil often reach a diameter of three feet, and produce 8 to 10 large fruit.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 55c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.90; lb., \$6.50.



Landreths' Large Round Purple

Black Beauty

This variety is earlier than the Landreths' Large Round Purple. It is one-third smaller than the Landreths' Large Round Purple. Just as good and claimed to be a quicker seller in the market owing to the fact that the color is black and it does not lose its color. Do not confuse the Black Beauty with the old Black Pekin as it is twice as large.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 55c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.90; lb., \$6.50.

Florida High Bush

We cannot recommend this variety nearly as highly as we do the Landreths' Large Round Purple, or Black Beauty, although it is very popular in the Southern States. The fruit is not so large or as round as the New York Improved. Vines considerably taller, more vigorous, and a continuous bearer.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 50c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.75; lb., \$6.00.

Seed buyers are on the safe side if they purchase from well established dealers, but are on the unsafe side if they purchase from dealers of little reputation.

This is recognized in the purchase of one thousand other things, and there is no reason why it should be different with Seeds, as Seeds it must be remembered transmit their qualities be they good, bad or indifferent.

The disappointments with bad Seeds are not only in the case of unvital Seeds, that is Seeds which grow say only 50%, but in the variations of kinds intended, as a late sort for an early sort, a stringy for a delicate or tender sort, a variety deficient in sugar, a sort early to decay, a sort of no productive quality. Any of these or many more defects may ensue, breaking up the gardener's designs for his garden.

ENDIVE

THESE PRICES
INCLUDE POSTAGE

Two Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row. Three Pounds to the Acre.

Sow in the Spring as soon as the earth is free from frost and replant to within 60 days of Autumn frost. Drill in rows 2 feet, and thin the plants to 8 inches apart. Tie up the loose leaves or cover with a pot to blanch the salad. This is one of the most palatable Vegetables which can be used as a salad as well as a garnish to table vegetables. Endive, when grown properly and bleached with care is one of the best salads that can be grown. Few people appreciate its value until they have eaten properly bleached Endive grown by a gardener who knows his business.

Broad-Leaved Batavian or Escarolle

Foliage broad and flat—deep green leaves with thick midrib, that is exceedingly palatable when well bleached. Stands dry weather better than any other sort of Endive. We believe that this variety is unsurpassed for salad when it is bleached by an experienced gardener.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.; lb., \$1.25.

Giant Green Curled or Ruffick

This variety is sometimes called Oyster as in the Eastern States where Oysters on the shell are exhibited, it is frequently used as a garnish to display them. This is a hardy growing variety, with deep

green leaves. When tied up these plants of red footstalks bleach white very quickly. It is a great favorite with those who desire a curly Endive.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.; lb., \$1.25.

White Endive

A variety of White or light-colored leaves. More delicate than the large green curled. Less astringent than the green. Is slightly easier to bleach than the green curled. Used extensively for a decoration as well as a salad.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.; lb., \$1.25.

Endive can be eaten uncooked in salad forms or boiled like Spinach, a distinct flavor and very agreeable when bleached. It is of rapid growth, highly esteemed and may be sown at all seasons of the year, except in Winter. The plants are of rosette shape and can be tied up and bleached pure white like Celery. Especially desirable as a Winter salad. Popular with Market Gardeners.

LAWN GRASS

(See List of Varieties in this Catalogue on third cover page)

A Green Sod

A quick green covering on bare earth can be obtained in two weeks after sowing White Clover—not as good a sod as from choice Lawn Grass, but such as it is obtained in quarter the time. Therefore, when an immediate effect is desired, use White Clover. One-quarter pound of White Clover will sow a space 20 x 20 feet, or 400 square feet. Price, 82c per pound, postpaid.

The Grass Seed Mixture "Landreth's Never Die," sold, postage paid, at 50c. per pound is fully described on third cover page.

HORSE-RADISH SETS

This plant, seldom producing seed, is propagated from sets cut from old roots, and in market-garden culture nearly always planted as a succession to a Spring crop, which by time of removal leaves the Horse-Radish well established. The sets are planted in rows of about 2 feet by 18 inches, frequently among Spring Cabbage. Holes are made with a long planting-stick, into which are dropped the Horse-Radish sets to a depth that the crown will be 3 inches under the surface. It will only succeed in highly fertilized land, and each year should be planted afresh. In garden culture the sets are sometimes planted in the upper end of round drain tiles sunk into the ground and filled with earth, the Radish root being thus directed straight downwards. Yields about 150 bushels to the acre. Does best on damp soil. By mail, postage paid, 35 cents per dozen. Prepaid, 100 for \$2.00. Not prepaid, \$1.50 per 100; \$13.00 per 1000.

HERBS (ALL AROMATIC)

THESE PRICES
INCLUDE POSTAGE

These impart a strong, spicy taste and odor, and are used in various culinary operations. Those marked with an * are perennial, and when once obtained may be preserved for years. Of such sow the seed very carefully in seed-beds about the middle of Spring, and in the ensuing Autumn or Spring transplant them to convenient situations. The others are annuals, or such as come to perfection the first year and die. The seed of these may be sown carefully in shallow drills, middle of Spring, and when the plants are up a few inches thin them to proper distances. To preserve for use, dry thoroughly, rub the foliage almost to powder and put in jars or bottles and cork tightly.

Borage

2 to 3 feet high, coarse growth. Cucumber flavor. Flowers star shaped, blue. Foliage very fuzzy.

Pkt., 10c.; oz., 20c.

Caraway

1½ to 2 feet high. This Herb is cultivated for its seeds, which are used in confectionery. Fine green foliage, similar to Carrot.

Pkt., 10c.; oz., 15c.

Coriander

Seeds used for flavoring liquors, and for confectionery. 24 inches.

Pkt., 10c.; oz., 15c.

Dill

The seeds used in flavoring preserves very largely, also for flavoring pickles. Plant small, feathery; flowers like a mixture of Fennel and Mint. 12 inches.

Pkt., 10c.; oz., 15c.

Fennel Sweet

Thick set. Tall. Leaves large and finely cut, the plant almost forming a head with a wide, straight interior. 24 inches. Seed head shape of a Parsnip, very small foliage. Seed head like Dill.

Pkt., 10c.; oz., 20c.

Lavender

Height about 24 inches. Seed slow to germinate. Used for scenting clothes.

Pkt., 10c.; oz., 50c.

*Sage

Long leaves, gray or silvery in color, strong grower; used for seasoning. Produced in profusion. 12 inches.

Pkt., 10c.; oz., 50c.

Summer Savory

Used for flavoring, fine foliage, flowers small purple.

Pkt., 10c.; oz., 25c.

Sweet Basil

Tall, light green. Very aromatic. Used for seasoning. Very productive in foliage. 18 inches.

Pkt., 10c.; oz., 25c.

*Sweet Marjoram

Small foliage, mouse-eared. Shoots used for seasoning. 18 inches.

Pkt., 10c.; oz., 35c.

*Thyme

Used for seasoning. Small wiry foliage. Dark dull green. 8 inches tall.

Pkt., 10c.; oz., 50c.

Years ago, before medicinal plants from all sections of the world were obtainable as now, the "Herbary" was an important part of every private well kept garden. The plants were gathered in the Autumn and dried, dangling all winter from the kitchen ceiling or rubbed into a powder and put in tightly sealed bottles, carefully labeled, that they might be called upon in the case of various diseases. Of course, they were used for flavoring soups and stews and for other purposes.

Q.—What is a culinary vegetable?

A.—It is a plant producing, above or below ground a development of edible tissue, as the bulb of a turnip, the enlarged stalk of a kohlrabi, the head of a cabbage or the half abortive or abnormally developed buds of the cauliflower. A culinary vegetable generally requires cooking to fit it for human food, but not always, as exemplified in the radish, lettuce, cress. A culinary vegetable in the exact sense cannot contain seeds, as it is a product developed previous to inflorescence.

Vitality Tests

We make in earth every season about 20 thousand tests of the Germinative Power of the Seeds used in

filling orders. These tests are made of each lot of Seed received at the Warehouse, no matter from what source and repeated again three months later. All these tests are entered in a book. Each lot of Seed, large or small, has a serial number, which number of Seed is entered up, and if a complaint is received, we can immediately turn to the Vitality book and see what percentage of Vitality it had when last tested.

When a Gardener by reason of Seeding at an unpropitious time or on a soil that was not properly prepared or by reason of some other unfortunate circumstance, complains to us of the Seed not growing, we at once are able to name the percentage of Vitality of that particular lot when last tested.

TO BE SATISFIED ORDER SEEDS WHICH SUCCEED FROM LANDRETH

KALE OR BORECOLE

THESE PRICES
INCLUDE POSTAGE

One Ounce of Seed to 100 Yards of Row. Four Pounds to the Acre.
About 50 Days to Produce a Crop Suitable for Cutting.

This is a very valuable plant for greens. A curly loose-leaved plant of the Cabbage family, of hardy character and succeeding on almost any soil.

Sow in the early Spring when the Oak is in full leaf, again in the early Autumn. Drill in rows of 2 feet and thin to 8 to 10 inches, according to vigor of variety. It is a great favorite in the Southern States and is grown very extensively at Norfolk, Virginia, for shipment to the Northern markets during January and February.

Dwarf Curled Scotch or Norfolk

About 55 days to maturity. A very favorite sort for garnishing. Foliage yellowish green, very finely curled. An excellent variety of spreading habit, short stalk.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.; lb., \$1.25.

Philadelphia Dwarf German or Siberian

About 60 days to maturity. Foliage flat, broad, curled on edges, blue, hardy. Stands a most rigorous Winter. Very vigorous, large leaves, comparatively plain, frequently grown for forage. In some sections, called Sprouts.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.; lb., \$1.00.

Spring

This is a smooth leaves variety very often planted for table greens and as a feeding crop for pigs or cattle.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 50c.



Dwarf Curled Scotch

KOHL-RABI

One Ounce of Seed to 100 Yards of Row.

This plant, used both for table and for cattle feeding, is a Cabbage in which the cultural development has been directed to the stalk, not to leaf. The enlarged stalks take the globular form of Turnips. They are in season during June, July and August, or at periods when Turnips are not good. Try them when the balls are no larger than a silver dollar. They will be found very choice.

The Kohl Rabi is a turnip shape swelling of the stem, in the shape of a ball, the size of a large orange—this occurs near the surface of the earth—these balls when the size of an egg make a very excellent vegetable having the combined flavors of Cabbage and Turnip. They are excellent in dry weather when Turnips are fibrous and hot.

Green or White

A field variety for cattle, three times as large as the table sort.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.; lb., \$2.50.

Purple Vienna, 60 days

The bulb of this variety is purple. It should be cooked when not over two inches in diameter. In

maturity it develops for use with the White Vienna. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 30c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c.; lb., \$3.00.

White Vienna, 60 days

Very choice stock. Short-leaved, bulb light green, very rapid in growth, early in maturity, fine in texture when used young, not over two inches and symmetrical in form.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 30c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c.; lb., \$3.00.

For Express charges paid by customer, or small seeds Postage paid by us. see page 2 of cover.

LETTUCE

THESE PRICES
INCLUDE POSTAGE

Two Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row. Three Pounds to the Acre.
Forty to Fifty Days from Seeding to Maturity.

To have fine Lettuce in early Spring, sow in seed bed in the September preceding, protect the plants during the winter by a box covered with window sash or with litter. Early in the Spring transplant half into rich ground. The other half force to an earlier development under the sash. Or in early Spring, sow in a hot-bed and transplant, but Autumn-sown plants are best. For a later supply, sow in drills when the Cherry is in bloom; when up a few inches, thin out, leaving plants at proper distances; this is a better plan than transplanting late in the season. For this purpose use Landreth's Select Big Boston, a variety selected as a standard sort by reason of its ability to resist heat and the longer time it is in condition for the table than some other sorts which shoot to Seed as soon as the head is formed. Los Angeles can also be used.

CUTTING OR LOOSE-LEAVES SORTS

Black Seeded Simpson

40 days from planting to edible condition, Black Seed. A standard American variety found in all catalogs. Crisp, yellowish, green leaves of large size, grows very quickly, of fine quality. The flavor is excellent; it is the most popular of all the loose leaved sorts. Color of leaves a whiter yellow than White Seeded Simpson.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.; lb., \$1.50.

Bronze Curled

White Seed. A curly, crisp, half heading variety, medium size, texture rather coarse, but good quality, dark brown or bronze leaves.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.; lb., \$1.25.

Curled Simpson or White Seed Simpson

40 days to edible condition. One of the best known and most generally used of the Curled American varieties, of excellent quality, a quick growing, non-heading, crisp sort; leaves light green, crumpled, very similar in appearance to Black Seed Simpson, only a more golden yellow.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.; lb., \$1.25.

Golden Curled

White Seed. A golden-leaved sort, producing a half head of rare excellence, leaves much fluted on the edges—is a curled crisp, variety, loose, long and pointed. When fully matured the leaves are quite yellow and very attractive.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.; lb., \$1.25.

Grand Rapids

Black Seed. One of the leading American non-heading varieties. Curled, crisp, light green, leaves wavy, very much fringed and curly, cultivated extensively in the West under glass. Is very tender when forced and of fine quality, is difficult to germinate and planters often condemn the Seed as being unvital when it really has a germinative force of 99 in 100.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.; lb., \$1.50.



Landreth's Extra Select Big Boston

Prize Head or Satisfaction or American Gathering

White Seed. A variety used very extensively in some sections of the United States. A curly, non-heading crisp sort, medium size with light bronze on the edges. A very rapid grower.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.; lb., \$1.50.

HEADING VARIETIES

Big Boston, Landreth's Extra Select

White Seed. 50 days to marketable condition. Seed saved from a selection better than that producing the ordinary stock of Seed. Heads creamy white whether grown in open garden or under glass. Very large, slightly tinged with reddish brown, solid and uniform. Landreth's stock of Extra Select Big Boston is of great superiority. It has a high reputation in the market-gardening sections of Texas and Florida and elsewhere. The most general used variety of all Lettuces. We advise all to plant this excellent strain of Big Boston.

Pkt., 10c.; oz., 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.; lb., \$2.00.

LETTUCE—Continued

Big Boston

White Seed. 50 days to marketable condition. Popular as a reliable and uniform header; in Europe is generally known as "Trocadero Cabbage"; is a Cabbage head, butter typed, finely shaped, globular, medium, light green with a slight tinge of bronze on the margin of the outer leaf—leaves smooth, practically no blisters, very hardy and an excellent shipper. The sales of this variety are only exceeded by possibly one other variety.
Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.; lb., \$1.50.

Brittle Ice

White Seed. Form a compact conical head, very large, dark green, a strong grower, heads tightly folded, interior very crisp and brittle. A good shipper.
Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.; lb., \$1.50.

Brown Dutch

Black Seed. A Cabbage butterhead, medium size, dark green, with very thick smooth leaved deep bronze edges, red tinged, giving it a brown appearance, which gives it its name.
Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.; lb., \$1.25.

California Cream Butter

Black Seed. A sort sometimes called "Royal Summer Cabbage," thick, large leaves, dark glossy green, tinged with brown and spotted, of first-class quality, forms good solid head and is a good shipper.
Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.; lb., \$1.25.

Hanson

White Seed. One of the standard varieties of many years, leaves curly with edges fringed, folded so tightly as to make a perfectly white interior, very crisp, medium size, light green leaves, heat resisting. Very popular with both kitchen and market gardeners.
Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.; lb., \$1.25.

Iceberg

White Seed. A curled heading, medium large, crisp green variety, edges fringed and tinged with brown, a sort having outer leaves of strong ribs, enclosing an exceeding crisp and white interior—crisp as ice.
Pkt., 10c.; oz., 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55c.; lb., \$1.75.

May King

White Seed. Producing a Cabbage-like head, round and solid, medium size, light green, slightly tinged with brown edges. Is an early and quick grower, extremely good for outdoor culture. A good shipper.
Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.; lb., \$1.50.

New York Green, Wonderful or Los Angeles

White Seed. Possibly the most sought after Lettuce in the market today, certainly the most talked about, grown in California and Colorado by the thousands of acres. Is the crisp, hard Lettuce which is served so extensively on dining cars and in hotels and restaurants. It is a crisp, large heading variety, dark metallic green and slightly curled on the edges, produces the most solid or compact head of any Lettuce in the market.
Pkt., 10c.; oz., 30c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c.; lb., \$3.00.

Salamander or Black Seed Tennis Ball

55 days to maturity. Black Seeds, forming a large size, light green compact head with a white heart, very tender and crisp, extremely slow to run to Seed, stands heat, one of the most popular American varieties. The sun cannot be too hot for Salamander as it is one of the best, if not the best, heat resisting Lettuces in the market today.
Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.; lb., \$1.25.

Speckled Dutch Butter

White Seed. One of the old standard American varieties, producing a medium size, light green Cabbage head, leaves tinged with brown and spotted with red specks, resembling iron rust, crumpled heads, hard, well bunched but not folded. Sold by this Company most extensively around Philadelphia for cold frame cultivation. When raised under glass it does not show its spots.
Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.; lb., \$1.25.

COS LETTUCE

Green Leaved Cos

White Seed. 50 days. Americans familiar with European travel have been delighted with the long, spoon-shaped, narrow leaved Lettuce served everywhere and termed Romain at the hotels, but upon their return home they have not found the Romain in the American markets. Yet, if they have home gardens, they can grow it themselves to as perfect a condition as observed abroad, the same in all respects to the White Cos except in color.
Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.; lb., \$1.50.



Paris White Cos—see next page

LETTUCE—Continued

Paris White Cos Trianon or Romain

White Seed. This variety, maturing for table in seven weeks from germination should be found in every vegetable garden as it is a thoroughly reliable Lettuce. A strong grower and very productive with long, shell-shaped leaves of most excellent quality. It is a self-folder, but when the plant is over half grown, it is best tied up with a soft string or a wisp

of grass that the inner leaves may be blanched perfectly white, in which condition they are more crisp and decidedly more palatable than varieties of a Cabbage-heading habit. It is a mystery why it does not displace them, especially as a given amount of ground will produce more than twice the amount of edible leaves than can possibly be obtained from any round-head.

Pkt., 5c. oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.; lb., \$1.50.

MUSTARD

THESE PRICES
INCLUDE POSTAGE

Five Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row. Four Pounds to the Acre.

In the Spring, when the Pear is in bloom, drill in rows 1 foot apart. To have a succession the sowings should be made every two or three weeks till October. Cut young; when old the flavor is strong. Once sown, certain to perpetuate itself.

Black or Brown

Used in the garden by those who do not know the advantage of the large leaved varieties. Seed brown. Shoots to seed early.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 65c.

Bloodsdales Large-Leaved

35 days. Producing, when fully grown, immense leaves which are as long and as broad as the largest Tobacco. These same leaves when size of a man's hand are very tender and admirable as a salad. The leaves when twice that size we recommend for boiling as Spinach. This plant should have a place in every Southern garden. An immense amount of edible and crumpled material can be raised in a very limited space.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.; lb., \$1.00.

Chinese

Large smooth leaves, dark green, 2 to 3 feet high, sometimes 1 foot wide, twice the size of the Creole.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.; lb., 75c.

Giant Southern Curled or Creole

About 30 days. Leaves large, yellowish green, much crumpled on the edges and very popular in the South. The most popular Mustard on the market today but not equal to Ostrich Plume. Much more in demand and more productive seeder than the Ostrich Plume.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.; lb., 75c.

Ostrich Plume

Double curled like Parsley, exceedingly ornamental. Light green, long plume-like leaves. More delicate than Giant Southern Curled. Shoots to seed more slowly than any other Mustard. Ostrich Plume was introduced and named by the Landreths fifty years ago. It is recommended as the best Mustard in

cultivation. Giant Southern Curled is often used for this but it is not correct. The seed is more expensive than any other Mustard because it is a very shy seeder. Sometimes called Low Hook Fancy.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.; lb., \$1.00.

White or Yellow

Seeds white and larger than the Brown, similar in habit to Brown, but shoots to seed too early to be valuable. This with blending Brown is what is used to make Commercial Mustard, used on the table.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 65c.



Leaf of Ostrich Plume Mustard

NASTURTIUM—FOR THE TABLE

Just before Corn-planting season sow in drills at 3 feet and thin out to 5 inches, or plant to trellis-work.

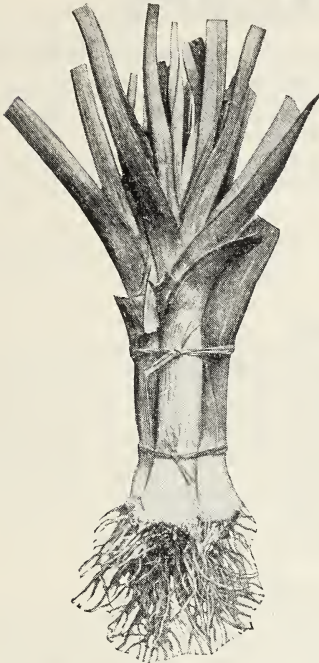
Tall

70 days. A variety suitable for vegetable culture. A running vine 5 to 6 feet. Sometimes called Indian Cress. The seeds when green are used for pickling.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.; lb., 90c.

Four Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row.

The seeds size of a large Pea, when young are tender and when pickled in vinegar most excellent, they are used for seasoning like capers.



Leek

LEEK

THESE PRICES
INCLUDE POSTAGE

Two Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row. Four Pounds to the Acre. Ninety Days from Germination to Edible Condition.

Sow when the Apple is in bloom and again in Midsummer. If for permanent position, sow in rows of 2 feet; if for transplanting, sow in close beds. To secure a full development, thin out the rows or plant the seedlings at 3 inches apart in the row. Upon the approach of hard frost take up the plants and preserve in trenches the same as Celery. Yield from about 100 to 150 bushels to the acre.

The Leek in common language may be said to be a cousin of the Onion—in flavor it is quite similar. While the Onion grows best on dry lands, the Leek flourishes where there is more moisture. The Seed is generally sown in a Seed bed and subsequently transplanted to a more permanent location. It is a strong feeder of manure, frequently growing to twice the size of the largest onion. The edible portion is not the root but an extension upward of the stalk which is bleached like Celery, sometimes quite up to a length of twelve inches.

Carentan, 80 days

Very superior, large rooted, broad leaved. Very hardy.
Pkt., 5c.; oz., 30c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 80c.; lb., \$2.75.

Large London or Flag, 90 days

Scotch or Broad Flag—an old standard variety with recurved leaves.
Pkt., 5c.; oz., 30c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 80c.; lb., \$2.75.

Musselburgh, 80 days

A remarkably large and showy variety. Very popular. Leaves broad and flat.
Pkt., 5c.; oz., 30c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 80c.; lb., \$2.75.

Sugar in Vegetables

Q.—How is the percentage of sugar in vegetables influenced by locations of latitude?

A.—All vegetable garden products, as peas, beans, corn, parsnip, carrot, beets and melons, become more palatable as their cultivation approaches more nearly the northern limit of their successful growing. This may be attributed to the longer daylight in Summer or Northern latitudes. Good form and rich color do not always accompany palatability; quite the contrary, as some of the most exquisitely flavored apples and melons of Nova Scotia do not compare in appearance with those produced in localities much further South. The use of the electric light at night in gardens will some day, no doubt, become quite general where facilities for its use exist, as by its use can be obtained all the advantages, and more, afforded by the long twilight of a more Northern latitude.

Sugar Corn

Q.—Which varieties of Sugar corn most rapidly pass beyond the edible condition, that is to say, harden the most quickly?

A.—The eight-rowed sorts remain the least time in edible condition, as the grains are not compact on the cob. Such loosely covered cobs quickly lose their moisture, and the grains their juice and palatability because of the extraction of their moisture in the drying of the cob.

Sugar Corn from one Seed House may produce ears within two feet of the ground and two or three of them to the stalk and only sixty days from the time the Seed peeped through the earth while the supposed same kind from another Seed House may produce ears five feet above ground and only one to the stalk and eight to ninety days later, the difference between a loss and a profit.

The processes of observations are substantially the same with all other vegetables, each in its season, but in the case of Beets, Carrots and other like products, the roots are cut across so as to show interiors of color and texture for comparison, while with Watermelon and Cantaloupes after vines and outer skin is examined the interiors are criticised as respects flavor, color and texture.

MUSKMELON OR CANTALOUPE

Two ounces of seed to 100 yards of row. Four pounds to the acre.

THESE PRICES
INCLUDE POSTAGE

Cantaloupes, or Citron, as they are termed in New Jersey, do well upon sod ground or upon land prepared for planting by plowing down a crop of Winter Wheat, or Winter Rye, the sod or straw aerating or keeping loose the soil. No plant is more influenced by the conditions of its growth.

The seed should be planted about Corn seeding time or shortly after the Apple is in bloom, the hills about $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet in every direction; two shovelful of well-rotted stable manure being trampled into each hill and covered with earth.

Cantaloupes and Cucumbers are often destroyed by lice. A partial protection is to spray the leaves with Bordeaux Mixture. Cantaloupe vines frequently are blighted by early morning fogs, the leaves appearing afterward as if a flame of fire had passed over the fields.



Anne Arundel

GREEN FLESHED VARIETIES

Acme or Baltimore

A Melon of high repute in Baltimore, known in Maryland as the Baltimore Citron. It is showy, green fleshed, pointed at both ends, nutmeg shaped, ribbed and strongly netted, which fits it for shipment, the netting protecting it from injury.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.; lb., \$1.25.

Anne Arundel

70 days from planting to ripening. A thick, oval melon, a large selection from the Acme, flesh green, sugary, netted and ribbed, and very valuable for family use.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.; lb., \$1.50.

Hackensack Extra Early

65 days. This Melon is 10 days earlier than the large old-fashioned Hackensack, deeply ribbed, coarse netted, flesh thick, of excellent flavor, flesh green and skin green, slightly tinged with yellow. One of the old standbys.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.; lb., \$1.50.

Honey Dew

Best known in California and Colorado, where it possibly thrives best. The season must be long to grow it successfully. Often weighs 6 pounds, skin very nearly white and smooth, flesh thick, light emerald green, round to oval, as sweet as honey. When ripe, creamy yellow. Usually comes into the market in September and October, after all other Cantaloupes are over. Very late habit, long keeping if pulled before ripe. Very popular in the late autumn, in restaurants.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55c.; lb., \$1.75.

Jenny Lind Small

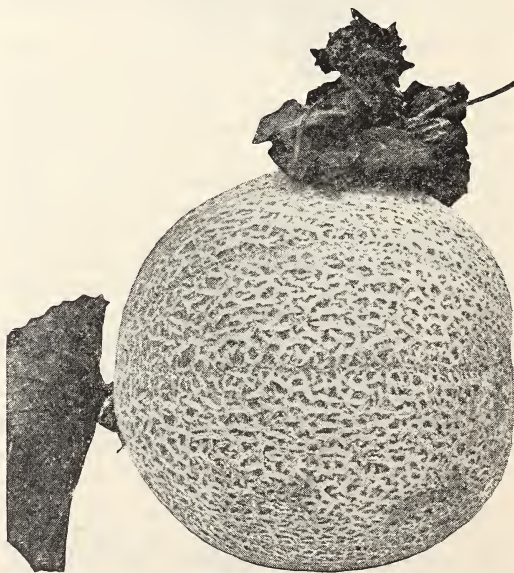
About 65 days. A small early green fleshed variety, of unsurpassed flavor, much flattened at the poles. We believe this is still the best flavored of all Melons. Very little netting, shallow ribs, a large size button at the blossom ends. Recommended for family gardening rather than for the market, as its small size is against it. This is one of the only varieties which has retained its reputation for years, is very hard to equal as to quality.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.; lb., \$1.25.

Knights Early or Sweet Air

70 days to edible condition. Green fleshed, of excellent flavor, by many considered superior to the Rocky Ford. Same general shape, but smaller, sometimes a perfect globe, completely netted, but not so well netted as Rocky Ford, light ribs, a good shipper, very popular in Maryland with the large growers.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.; lb., \$1.50.



Knight's Early

MUSKMELON—Continued

Large Hackensack or Turk's Cap

80 days. Very large fruit, flattened at the poles, flesh green, a great favorite with the family gardeners. Its large size, however, is against it with Market Gardeners. It is the best flavored of the very large green Melons, very deeply ribbed and densely covered with a coarse netting. Extensively grown in some sections.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.; lb., \$1.25.

Rocky Ford

70 days to edible condition. Flesh light green. Fruit nearly round, small cavity. Netted all over and free from ribs. This is the greatest favorite in the market today, is more extensively grown than all the other Melons in existence. It varies in type and thickness of skin, according to the fancy of the grower. Is a medium early sort with practically no ribs and intense netting.

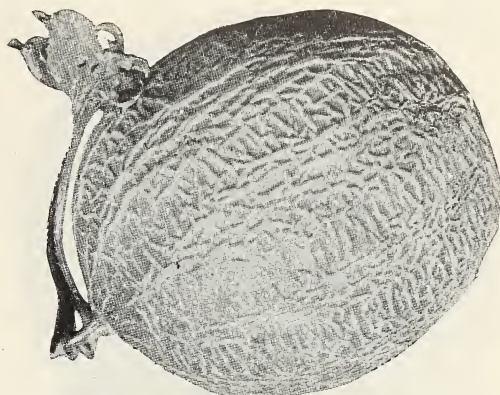
Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.; lb., \$1.25.

Rocky Ford Landreths' Double Extra Select

70 days from germination. This seed is saved from hand-selected fruit and is far superior to the ordinary field picked strain of Rocky Ford. Flesh light green and of a delicate spicy flavor. Melons nearly round, very small cavity, uniform in size and shape, netted all over with a fine tracery, no ribs discernible. Our strain of Rocky Ford seed cannot be excelled by any strain in the market, no matter what price is asked. The Landreths' Double Extra Select Rocky Ford is known throughout all the Melon districts, and is in great demand. Three dollars a pound for seed is frequently paid by professional Cantaloupe growers, but it is no better than this. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.; lb., \$2.50.



Rocky Ford Landreths' Extra Select



Pearly Pink

YELLOW FLESHED CANTALOUPE

Banana

Fruit elongated, about 18 inches long, diameter 3 to 4 inches, sometimes on the Cocoselle Squash shape, slightly handled at each end, lightly ribbed. Growing in popularity.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.; lb., \$1.50.

Defender or Burrells Gem or Ordway Pink

A celebrated orange fleshed Melon, one of the best of the Rocky Ford Types. Fruit medium size, oval, showing a slight rib and covered with a grayish netting, the flesh is a deep orange yellow. Small cavity.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55c.; lb., \$1.75.

Emerald Gem

70 days—a small, very early Melon, form globular, flattened at the poles, ribbed, netted, orange flesh, deep emerald green line under the skin. One of the best for the family garden.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55c.; lb., \$1.75.

Fordhook

A thick orange flesh, small cavity melon, well ribbed and heavily netted. Flat at poles, resembles the Jenny Lind in many respects, except in color. Very popular in New Jersey.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.; lb., \$1.50.

Hoo Doo

An orange fleshed, medium size, good shipping variety. Fine netting extending over the whole surface, a fine highly colored melon of good shipping qualities.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.; lb., \$1.50.

Osage or Millers Cream

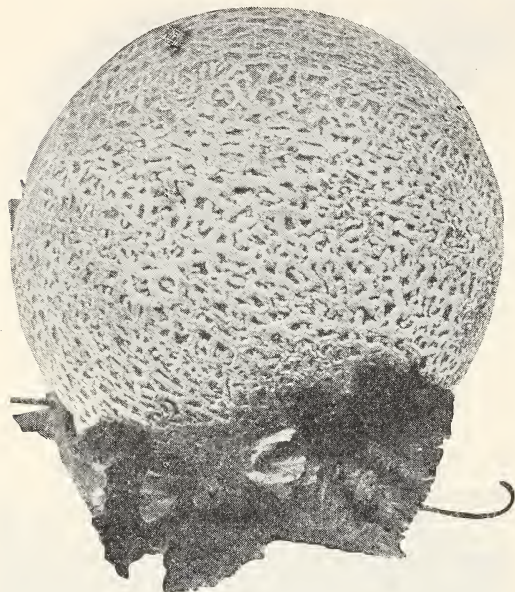
Fruit medium size, oval, slightly ribbed, dark green in color, covered more or less with a shallow netting, flesh deep salmon color and very thick, very valuable for home consumption.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55c.; lb., \$1.75.

Pearly Pink

Round to ovoid, larger than Rocky Ford, fairly netted, a cream colored rind, slightly ribbed, ripens with Rocky Ford, strong vine. Pink interior.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.; lb., \$2.00.



Pollock No. 10-25

MUSKMELON—Continued

Paul Rose or Petoskey

75 days. Possessing characteristics of the Osage, form slightly oblong, distinctly ribbed, slightly netted.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.; lb., \$1.50.

Pollock No. 10-25

The best known today of the famous salmon-fleshed Cantaloupes at Rocky Ford, quite round, heavily netted, no ribs, small cavity, of the most excellent flavor. This variety has a reputation of being the best rust-resistant of any Melon. We cannot praise our stocks of this too highly.

Pkt., 10c.; oz., 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55c.; lb., \$1.75.

Surprise

Very productive, medium size, fruit nearly round, something a little flat, color grayish green, flesh yellow, very little if any netting, deep ribbed, very sweet and fine in flavor.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55c.; lb., \$1.75.

OKRA OR GUMBO

THESE PRICES
INCLUDE POSTAGE

Twelve Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row. Twenty Pounds to the Acre.
Sixty Days from Planting to Maturity.

Plant the Seed when the Apple is in bloom, in hills or drills; if in hills, plant 5 or 6 seeds, 2 feet apart and thin out to two or three plants in each hill; or in drills, 3 feet apart and thin out the plants to 8 or 10 inches between the plants. The Seeds are liable to rot if sown early in cold or wet ground and should be put in thickly to secure the requisite quantity of plants. Very rich ground is demanded by this vegetable. It is principally used in the South for soup, but it is excellent when stewed. Gardeners in the North make a great mistake in not planting some of this delicious vegetable.

Landreths' Dwarf Stalked Long Green Pod

50 days. Height of stalk about 3 feet. Gumbo soup made out of the Okra is unexcelled in delicacy and at the same time most health sustaining because of its mucilaginous character, being an offset to many other dishes not conducive to comfort. The Landreths' Long Green Okra is the best form of this delicious vegetable, being the deepest green, long and slender—a most desirable color. It is cultivated

as easily as Corn, producing three inch long cylindrical, corrugated pods.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.; lb., 75c.

Long White Velvet Pod

55 days. Height of stalk about 3½ feet, pods greenish white, unusually long, perfectly smooth, often 10 inches long, very slim. Exceedingly productive.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.; lb., 75c.

Q.—What is a gourd?

A.—Scientifically, it may be defined as a member of that family from which has sprung all the varieties of squashes and pumpkins, which edible fruits are yet comprised in the same general classification with many which are unedible. The edible varieties are those botanically indicated as maxima, mochata, and pepo; the first having stalks round, without furrows, and with foliage large, broad, kidney-shaped, and covered with hairs; examples, Valparaiso, Hubbard, Mammoth. The second with stalks slightly furrowed, swollen where they join

the fruit, leaves lobed or angular, deeply indented and bloated with air bubbles, seeds hairy and covered with a silvery membrane; examples, Canada Crookneck, Yokohama. The third with stalks slender, fruit stems five sided and becoming woody, foliage deeply indented and hairy; examples, White Bush, Vegetable Marrow, Cocoella, Tours. The unedible varieties to which custom attaches the name of gourd have a hard, woody, dry shell and a flavor so bitter as to render them unedible.

ONION

THESE PRICES
INCLUDE POSTAGE

Nine pounds of seed to the acre.

One pound of seed will sow 100 yards of row to produce big bulbs; that is, to produce large Onions. 60 to 70 pounds should be sown to produce Sets depending upon vitality. No Onion seed can be superior to that offered by the Landreths.

RED SORTS

Southport Red Globe

About 130 days. A very desirable main crop, round purplish red, globe shaped, with a very smooth glossy surface, a large producer and an excellent shipper and keeper. Very salable in the market. The most showy because highest color of Fall Onions. Grown very extensively in New York and New England.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.; lb., \$2.50.

Red Wethersfield

About 110 days. The standard red variety for many years and most popular in the East, where large crops have been grown for years for shipment. The bulbs are broad and flat. The flesh is a light purplish white. Very productive and an excellent keeper. The seed of this Onion is used very extensively for growing Onion Sets as well as large Onions.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.; lb., \$2.00.

YELLOW SORTS

Prize Taker

About 90 days. Mammoth Yellow Globe derived from the huge Spanish Onion, exhibited for years on the fruit stands in Autumn, but this selection is thoroughly acclimated. Very early, does well in light sandy soil. Very large producer and twenty days earlier than the celebrated Southport Yellow Globe. A variety which will succeed under conditions where other sorts fail; consequently, highly recommended for the Southern states. Will make large Onions from seed in localities where others fail. This is a most valuable quality. It makes a solid, slightly oval, round bulb. It is a good keeper, twice the size of the Globe Danvers, and better. It will prove a valuable addition to any garden. Produces much better Onions from seed in Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware and New Jersey, than any of the Southports.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.; lb., \$2.00.

Yellow Globe Danvers

About 115 days. An olive-shaped, straw-colored, long keeping variety. The bulbs are roundish, of good thickness, and keep extremely well. A very popular Onion for the Kitchen and Market Gardener. The seed and bulbs of this variety are in great demand.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.; lb., \$2.00.

Southport Yellow Globe

About 110 days. A very hardy and exceedingly productive yellow globe Onion. Is more oval than the Yellow Globe Danvers, much larger, more solid and heavier. Mild in flavor and an excellent keeper.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.; lb., \$2.50.

IMPORTED VARIETIES

Bermuda Red

About 60 days. The distinctive name of this variety is Red, but it is not altogether a red bulb—it is dashed with red on a straw-colored ground and is not strictly red. Very early and flat. Mild flavor, resembling the White Bermuda in every way but in color.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 30c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 80c.; lb., \$2.75.

Bermuda White or Yellow

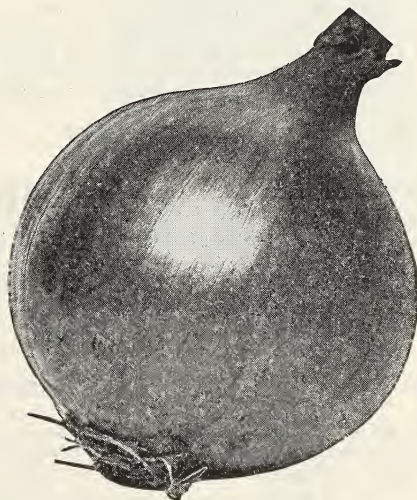
About 60 days. This flat, mild flavored variety is not pure white, but light straw colored. It is possibly two days earlier than Red Bermuda and is more desirable. We have sold it for years, first in Florida, then in Texas, where it is now grown most extensively for the early Northern Market, and is the most grown of the three Bermuda varieties.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 30c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 80c.; lb., \$2.75.

Crystal White Wax

About 55 days. Named by Landreths in 1888. A half globe sort, absolutely waxy, pure white and crystalline, extremely mild flavor, the best of its type. Very early, the earliest of the White Bermuda types, of great reputation in Texas. It is a very attractive Onion, both as a set and for the table.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 35c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.10; lb., \$3.75.



Yellow Globe Prize Taker

ONION—Continued

Large Yellow Strasburg or Flat Danvers

This valuable, widely cultivated yellow variety is the most popular variety for producing yellow sets, and cannot be excelled in this respect. The bulbs are large, yellow, flat, uniform in size, ripens early and is altogether a good strain of seed for producing a handsome long keeping, well developed yellow set.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55c.; lb., \$1.75.

WHITE SORTS

Bloomsdale Extra Early Pearl

About 65 days. In many respects the most remarkable Onion under cultivation, growing with a rapidity of a summer Radish. Nine weeks from sowing to maturity. The bulbs are pearly, white, waxy, translucent, in form flat and broad, with a slight corrugation around the edges. Flavor mild, all astringent qualities eliminated. Can almost be eaten raw with the freedom of an apple. The keeping qualities of the matured Onions are very good, but the sets sprout very early, and should be planted in October.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 30c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c.; lb., \$3.00.

SILVER SKIN ONIONS

Silver Skin or White Portugal

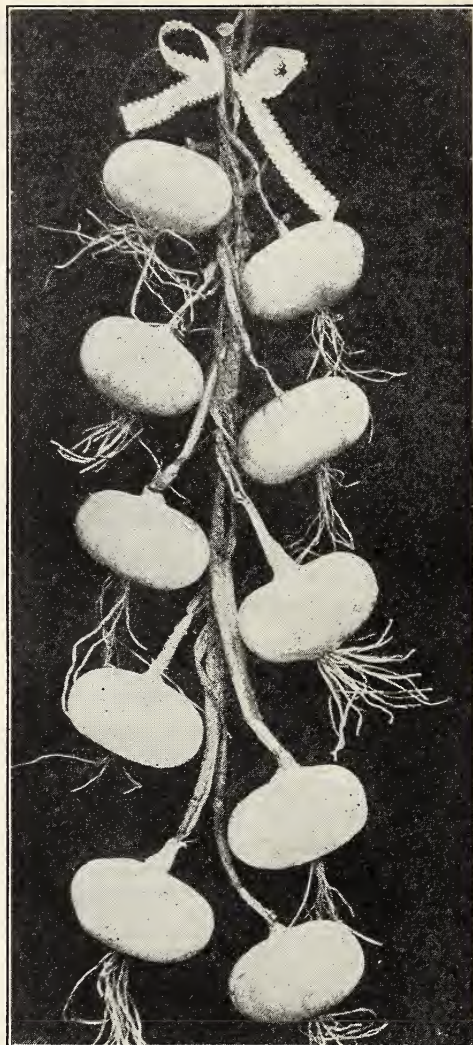
A mild, pleasant flavored white variety, admirable for family use. Not so good a keeper as the Yellow or Red varieties. Bulb medium size, mild flavor, with greenish-white skin. Is about 8 to 10 days earlier than White Globe and matures where the White Globe does not. The small bulbs are nearly round, but flatten as they mature. This is an excellent White Onion.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.; lb., \$2.50.

Southport White Globe

About 120 days. A showy, mild flavored, large White Globe variety. Very solid, productive, a good keeper and possibly the best for setting of all White sorts, unsurpassed in uniformity, absolutely pure white. Used exclusively in all sections.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 30c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c.; lb., \$3.00.



Silver Skin Onions

ONION SETS

Three Quarts of Sets to 100 Yards of Row. Ten to Fifteen Bushels to the Acre, According to Size.

WE DO NOT PAY POSTAGE ON ONION SETS OVER 4 QUARTS.

Landreth's Specialties in Onions. See pages 45 and 46
Standard Varieties of Onion Sets—Now Ready. Prices Fluctuate

These three standard sorts are always ready to ship in October, or at any other time up to May.

	Qt.	4 Qts.	Bush.
Silver Skin (for description see reading matter, page 46).....	.25	.90	Bushel prices
Red Wethersfield (for description see reading matter, page 45).....	.25	.90	on
Yellow Strasburg (for description see reading matter, page 46).....	.25	.90	application.

At quart and 4 quart prices Sets will be mailed, postage paid by us; at bushel rates they will be shipped by Express or Freight at PURCHASER'S EXPENSE.

The prices for the three families Beans, Corn and Peas, include postage up to a weight of two (2) pounds in the 1st, 2d and 3d Postal Zones. Buyers living west of the 3d Postal Zone, West of Cleveland for instance, will be charged 5c. per pound additional on the entire weight of the package.

Six pounds of seed
to 100 yards of row.

PEAS

100 to 180 pounds to
the acre.

Peas are among the first seeds that can be sown at close of Winter, frequently being planted before sharp frosts are fully over. The drilling of Peas may be safely commenced before the Peach is in bloom or as soon as the land can be plowed, and continued at intervals up to within sixty days of Autumn frost, for the early kinds, or seventy days for the intermediate varieties, or eighty days for the late sorts. Late-sown Peas are never as productive as those sown in the Spring, and often are found to be subject to mildew. Wrinkled varieties are more susceptible to cold or wet weather; therefore, cannot be planted as early. Landreth's Extra Early will be found to be the best for August and September sowings, because of its early ripening habit and its ability to resist mildew. The dwarf varieties may be drilled at 2 feet if cultivated by horse power, or 15 inches if to be hoed by hand. The varieties of medium length should be drilled not closer than 3 feet, and the tall growing sorts at 4 feet apart. The number of Peas in a row may vary from 15 to the foot, in the case of the very dwarf kinds, and 12 to the foot of the medium tall varieties, and 10 to the foot of the very tall kinds. Yield of Green Pods 100 to 300 bushels per acre.

This firm recommends that the best smooth Peas for early planting are Landreth's Extra Earlies, or Alaskas. For later planting, Gradus, Thomas Laxton, and Laxtonian. For later planting, Alderman and Prince Edwards, which is the best type of late Telephone. No garden should be without Peas. We, ourselves, prefer Landreth's Extra Earlies, Alaskas, or Bountiful to any Peas we can plant in our home garden, particularly if picked in the early state. We think they are the best flavored, and do not produce hulls like the skin of a grape as do all the monstrous Peas, and they are much more palatable. In our own private garden, we plant a succession of these Peas every seven days.

FIRST EARLIES AND EARLIES

Alaska or Earliest of All

About 55 days from planting to edible condition. A green seeded extra early, vine 30 to 36 inches tall. Distinct light green foliage, pods, 2 to 2½ inches long, containing 5 to 6 blue-green, small, slightly pitted to smooth seeds. One of the best extra-early Peas in the market, and a great favorite with canners, because a good stock of this variety matures all its pods at once. ½ lb., 15c.; lb., 25c.; 5 lbs., \$1.00; 10 lbs., \$1.90.

American Wonders

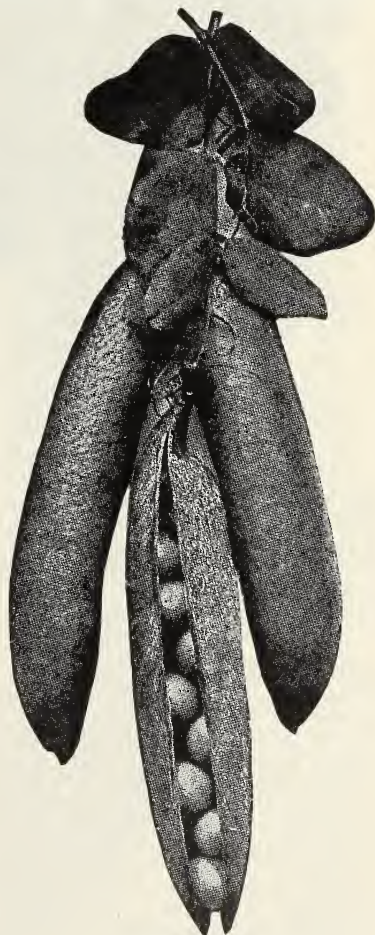
60 days to edible condition. One of the earliest of the green wrinkled sorts. Vine 10 to 13 inches high. Very prolific. Pods of striking form, 2½ to 3 inches long, containing 5 to 8 tender sweet flavored Peas. Dry seed green, wrinkled, usually flattened of medium size. ½ lb., 20c.; lb., 30c.; 5 lbs., \$1.25; 10 lbs., \$2.25.

Bountiful

About 60 days to edible condition. An extra early Pea of fine quality. Height of vine about 30 to 36 inches. Seed large, green, resembling Alaskas, only one-third larger. The Peas ripen uniformly pods about 3½ inches long, of the Telephone type, containing 7 to 8 Peas. A very fine Pea for market as well as for home or kitchen garden. ½ lb., 15c.; lb., 25c.; 5 lbs., \$1.00; 10 lbs., \$1.90.

Gradus or Prosperity

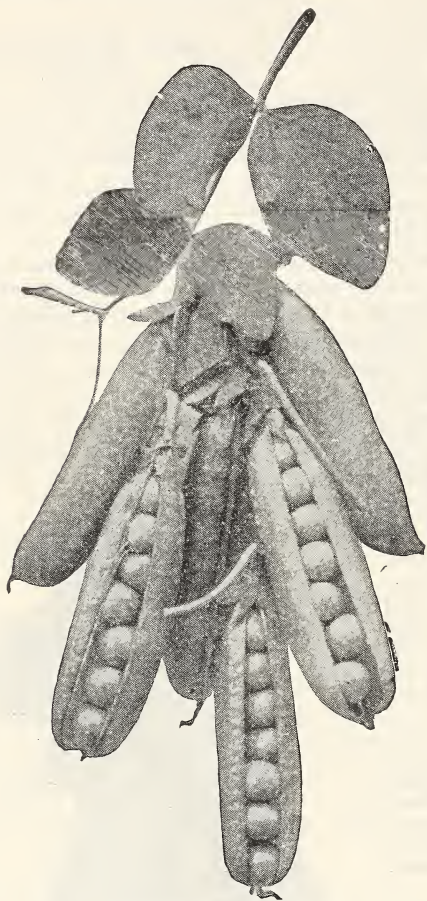
About 62 days to edible condition. An extra early large podded, wrinkled variety, pods as large as Telephones, very showy, same shape as Telephones. Vines much stronger than Alaskas, delicious flavor. Height about 3 to 3½ feet. Vine similar in appearance to Telephones, pods very large, about 4½ inches long, pointed. Peas very large, of splendid quality, of a good light green color. ½ lb., 20c.; lb., 35c.; 5 lbs., \$1.60; 10 lbs., \$2.75.



Gradus—62 days

For Express charges paid by customer, or small seeds Postage paid by us, see page 2 of cover.

PEAS—Continued



Landreths' Extra Early

First and Best or Morning Star

About 50 days to edible condition. A white extra early. Very fine flavor. Height of vine 30 to 36 inches. Very prolific. Pods $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, containing 5 to 6 good flavored Peas to the pod.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15c.; lb., 25c.; 5 lbs., \$1.00; 10 lbs., \$1.90.

Landreths' Extra Early

Oak trees may be Oak trees, but woodmen know that there yet remains much choice among them, and just so with Extra Early Peas. A critical gardener wants the best strain as respects earliness, size of pods, flavor, uniformity of ripening, vigor, and habit of the plant. All these desirable qualities can be obtained in the strain sold as Landreths' Extra Early. The best table Pea on the market. This type will produce Peas fit for table in 50 days, according to soil, and climatic conditions of the season of their growth. This Pea was introduced and named by the Landreths in 1823, and is the only Pea then used which has stood the test of 100

years. Just as popular today as it ever was. Height of vine $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet. Pods $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, containing 5 to 7 medium sized smooth to pitted Peas of excellent quality. No variety of Peas has ever exceeded the Landreths' Extra Early in flavor.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 30c.; 5 lbs., \$1.25; 10 lbs., \$2.25.

Laxtonian

About 64 days to edible condition. Height of vine about 18 inches, foliage dark green, pods dark green about 4 inches long, resembling Telephone. This is the largest, handsomest podded, dark green, dwarf vine Pea that we know of, growing more in favor every year.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 35c.; 5 lbs., \$1.50; 10 lbs., \$2.75.

Little Marvel

About 64 days to maturity. Vine strong, or stout, about 18 inches tall. Showy pods about 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, blunt ended. Seed large, green, wrinkled. A very fine productive, dwarf, sturdy variety. Popular with the home gardener.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 35c.; 5 lbs., \$1.50; 10 lbs., \$2.75.

Notts Excelsior

About 60 days to edible condition. An improvement on the American Wonders. Vines almost identical. One of the best early dwarf, wrinkled sorts, vines about 12 inches high, producing a good crop of well-filled pods about $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, containing 5 to 8 very sweet Peas. Seeds green, wrinkled square at ends like American Wonders.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 30c.; 5 lbs., \$1.25; 10 lbs., \$2.25.

Premium Gems

About 65 days to edible condition. An admirable very productive second early. Height of vine, about 20 inches. Pods about $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, 5 to 7 Peas in a pod. Standard sort used in large quantities because it is a very popular reliable Pea for the private gardener. Seed green, wrinkled, often flattened.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15c.; lb., 25c.; 5 lbs., \$1.00; 10 lbs., \$1.90.

Thomas Laxton

About 64 days to edible condition. An early, wrinkled variety. Height of vine, about 3 feet. Vines darker than Gradus. Length of pods, about 4 inches, more productive and vigorous than Gradus. Pods blunt or square ended, and light green. A better pea for Market Gardeners than Gradus.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 35c.; 5 lbs., \$1.50; 10 lbs., \$2.75.

World's Record

About 54 days to edible condition. Pods about 4 inches long. An early type of the celebrated Gradus, but very frequently used as an early Gradus. Height of vine 24 to 30 inches. Fine showy Pods, with 7 to 8 peas in a pod.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 35c.; 5 lbs., \$1.50; 10 lbs., \$2.75.

MEDIUM OR SECOND EARLIES

Admiral, White Seed

Vines about 4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet high. A second early variety. Pods curved, bright green, about 3 inches long, usually borne in pairs, containing 6 to 8 peas. Very productive, dry seed, small, creamy white in color and used very extensively by Cannors.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15c.; lb., 25c.; 5 lbs., \$1.00; 10 lbs., \$1.90.

PEAS—Continued

Admiral, Green Seed

Similar to the White Admiral, except in the color of dry seed, which is deep green. Especially desirable for canners, as it retains its green color under all conditions.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 30c.; 5 lbs., \$1.25; 10 lbs., \$2.25.

Carter's Daisy or Dwarf Telephone

About 70 days. Vines about 24 inches high. So named because its vine, although very short, resembles very closely the Telephones, stems very thick and sturdy, broad leaves. Pods about $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, of the Telephone type, and a yellowish-green. Seed light green and wrinkled.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 30c.; 5 lbs., \$1.25; 10 lbs., \$2.25.

Everbearing

About 70 days to maturity. Pods about 3 inches long. Peas large, and of good quality. Height of vine about 30 to 36 inches. Most of the pods borne at top of vines. Pods about $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches long. Dry Peas large and wrinkled.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15c.; lb., 25c.; 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs., \$1.90.

McLean's Advancers

About 70 days to maturity. A green, wrinkled variety. Height of vine about 30 inches. Upright, very vigorous in growth, and very popular with market gardeners and commercial canners. Pods about $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, containing 5 to 6 good flavored Peas.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15c.; lb., 25c.; 5 lbs., \$1.00; 10 lbs., \$1.90.

Sutton's Excelsior

About 70 days to maturity. Height of vine about 18 inches, producing exceedingly dark pods, which are blunt ended. Very desirable for both private and market gardeners. A very fine variety.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 30c.; 5 lbs., \$1.25; 10 lbs., \$2.25.

Pride of the Market

About 80 days to edible condition. Height of vine about 20 inches, when growing. Vine closely resembles that of Strategem, so nearly, so that it is hard at certain stages to tell one from the other—theoretically, it is a deeper green.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 30c.; 5 lbs., \$1.25; 10 lbs., \$2.25.

Prince Edward

About 80 days to edible condition. Vine $4\frac{1}{2}$ to $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Pods large, about 5 to $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, containing 5 to 7 Peas of the best dark podded Telephone type, showy, exceedingly productive and in our opinion the best strain of Telephone on the market today for either Kitchen or Market Gardeners to grow.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 30c.; 5 lbs., \$1.25; 10 lbs., \$2.25.

Strategem

About 85 days to edible condition. Height of vine about 20 to 24 inches. Pods of Telephone type, about 4 inches long. Seed blue, slightly pitted, vine very luxurious, a great favorite with private gardeners because of its large handsome pods.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 30c.; 5 lbs., \$1.25; 10 lbs., \$2.25.

Telegraph or Long Island Mammoth

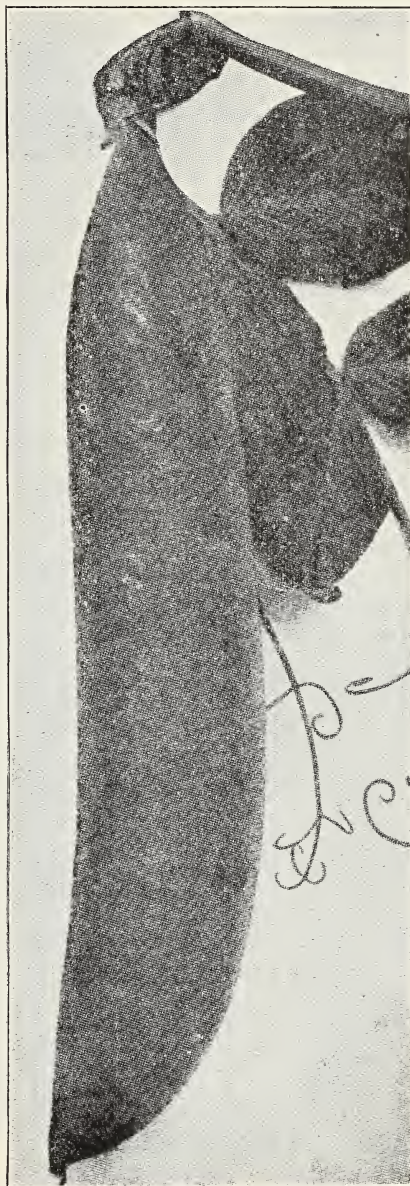
80 days to edible condition. Vines 5 feet tall. Pods $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches long, containing 7 to 8 large Peas, smooth. Very popular on account of its large, handsome, deep green pods.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 30c.; 5 lbs., \$1.25; 10 lbs., \$2.25.

Telephone

80 days to edible condition. Height of vine $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Pods about $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, dark green, one of the best late, large podded Peas.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 30c.; 5 lbs., \$1.25; 10 lbs., \$2.25.



PEAS—Continued

PEAS---LATE VARIETIES

Black Eye Marrows

About 85 days to edible condition. Height of vine 4½ to 5 feet tall. Late and vigorous. Seed large, round, oval, creamy yellow with a black eye. Pods about 3 inches long. Well known for years in the Southern States.

½ lb., 15c.; lb., 25c.; 5 lbs., \$1.00; 10 lbs., \$1.90.

Canada Field

About 70 days to maturity. A smooth white Pea, used very extensively to plant with oats, as a soil enricher, the dry seeds to feed to pigeons and chickens.

½ lb., 15c.; lb., 25c.; 5 lbs., \$1.00; 10 lbs., \$1.90.

Champion of England or Forty Fold

About 78 days to maturity. Length of pods about 3 inches, containing 5 to 7 fine flavored Peas. Height of vine about 48 inches. One of the old standard varieties, late, but of fine quality. Seed tender and luscious. Dry seed light green, very much wrinkled.

½ lb., 20c.; lb., 30c.; 5 lbs., \$1.25; 10 lbs., \$2.25.

Horsford Market Garden

About 80 days to maturity. Height of vine about 36 inches. Pods medium size, about 2¾ inches long, containing 6 to 7 dark green peas. Small leaves with very dark green foliage. Very large producer of showy pods, producing pairs in great abundance, and a great favorite with Commercial Cannery.

½ lb., 15c.; lb., 25c.; 5 lbs., \$1.00; 10 lbs., \$1.90.

Large White Marrowfat

About 80 days to edible condition. Vines about 4½ feet high, of strong growing habits, pods about 3 inches long, containing 5 to 6 large white Peas.

One of the Peas listed in American Catalogs for many years.

½ lb., 15c.; lb., 25c.; 5 lbs., \$1.00; 10 lbs., \$1.90.

EDIBLE PODS OR SUGAR PEAS

Dwarf Purple Blossom

Height of vine about 24 to 30 inches. Of the same habits as Dwarf White, only producing Peas of a gray mottled appearance and having purple blossoms as the name signifies. The pods are eaten like snap Beans.

½ lb., 20c.; lb., 35c.; 5 lbs., \$1.50; 10 lbs., \$2.75.

Dwarf White Blossom

Height of vine about 24 to 30 inches. Very productive. Pods 2½ inches in length, well filled with 6 to 7 Peas. Blossoms white. Dry seed, creamy white. Used extensively for salad.

½ lb., 20c.; lb., 35c.; 5 lbs., \$1.50; 10 lbs., \$2.75.

Mammoth Luscious Sugar

80 days to edible condition. Height of vine about 60 inches. Very similar in character to the Mammoth Melting Sugar, seeds gray mottled, blossoms purple. Pods almost identical to Mammoth Melting, and eaten like a Snap Bean.

½ lb., 20c.; lb., 35c.; 5 lbs., \$1.50; 10 lbs., \$2.75.

Mammoth Melting Sugar

About 80 days to edible condition. Height of vine about 60 inches. Pods 4 to 5 inches long. Very twisted and puffed, 1¼ to 2 inches wide, all the Peas being placed along the top of pod. Seeds white. Blossoms white. Pods are eaten like a Snap Bean.

½ lb., 25c.; lb., 40c.; 5 lbs., \$1.75; 10 lbs., \$3.25.

PARSLEY

Seventy Days from Sowing to Cutting. Two Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row. Eight Pounds to the Acre.

The drilling should take place when the Cherry is in bloom, and may be continued until Autumn. If for horse culture, the rows should be 3 feet apart; if for hand culture, the rows should be 18 inches apart.

Champion Moss Curled

An improvement on the Fine Curled; more desirable. Used for flavoring and very decorative.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; ¼ lb., 30c.; lb., \$1.00.

Fine Curled or Double

A well selected sort, as good as any.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; ¼ lb., 30c.; lb., \$1.00.

Hamburg or Turnip-Rooted

The thick roots are cooked like Parsnip, tops not used.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; ¼ lb., 30c.; lb., \$1.00.

Plain or Single.

Used as a pot herb. Leaves flat and plain. More aromatic than the Curled varieties.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; ¼ lb., 30c.; lb., \$1.00.

PARSNIP

Three Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row. Eight Pounds to the Acre.

Bloomsdale, 80 days

The Bloomsdale is the best-bred and handsomest Parsnip to be found; it is half-long, wedge-shape, hollow-crowned and very broad at the shoulders, easily taken out of the ground. Most desirable for garden culture. Smooth skinned, not wrinkled.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 20c.; ¼ lb., 60c.; lb., \$1.90.

Sugar, Cup or Hollow Crowned

An old variety. Not so well selected as Bloomsdale, slim and rather rough.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 20c.; ¼ lb., 55c.; lb., \$1.75.

Q.—Will round podded peas stand more cold, wet weather than wrinkled peas?

A.—Yes. Wrinkled peas, which are soft, are seldom ripened with the same completeness as round peas, which are hard, and they are more likely to decay under the same soil conditions—decomposition setting in earlier—in fact, they have less vitality and less physical vigor.

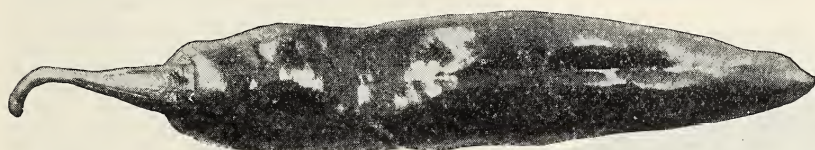
TO BE SATISFIED ORDER SEEDS WHICH SUCCEED FROM LANDRETH

PEPPER

THESE PRICES
INCLUDE POSTAGE

All of Landreth's Peppers are grown in the State of New Jersey and are giving much better results, as to purity and productiveness, than the cheaper European Peppers which are later and not so true to American types. No garden vegetable or fruit compared with Pepper has increased in the similar percentage compared with years ago; first, due to enormous use by food packing establishments; second, to its extraordinary use by Italians and other foreigners who have adopted its use in the kitchen where it is used daily.

Owing to the fact that we have had so many of our customers asking us to supply them with Green Pepper Seed, we wish to state, that all Peppers are green when young, or not fully grown and only show their brilliant red color when they become entirely ripe.



Anaheim Chili
Pepper—half size

Anaheim Chili Pepper

A monstrous Red Cayenne, but different from it, mild in flavor, agreeably pungent when in natural ripe condition or after drying. Length long as a lead pencil and an inch thick at the top terminating in a point, generally straight like a long Radish or like a long Cayenne, mild in flavor.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 45c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.35; lb., \$4.75.

Bull Nose or Large Bell

About 120 days. Plants average about 2 feet high, large fruit, thick flesh, with a broad end almost square. One of the old standbys. The true stock or original Bull Nose is hot. Color deep green when young and when ripe, bright crimson.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 45c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.50.

Chinese Giant

About 140 days. Much larger and later than Ruby King and remarkable as a show fruit. These chunky monstrosities are bright scarlet when ripe, double the diameter of any known Pepper and are really wonderful to look at. They are so mild that they can be eaten out of the hand like an apple. The Bush is stocky of about 2 feet high, or less. The Peppers 4 to 5 inches in diameter— $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and usually 4 ridges, indented at the blossom end.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 55c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.90; lb., \$6.50.

Crimson Giant or Ohio Crimson

Similar to the Ruby King, but broader, longer and deeper fruited like Chinese Giant, a monster about $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long by 4 inches wide, but not so large as Chinese Giant. Vines strong, dark, large leaved, very productive in fruit, frequently bearing 7 to 8 fruit at once and covered by a succession of smaller fruit. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 50c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.75; lb., \$6.00.

Golden Bell or Golden Dawn

Shaped like Bull Nose, fruit smaller, but yellow all over. Same general character as Bull Nose. Fruit 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches across and 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep. Usually three lobes to each fruit.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 50c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.60; lb., \$5.50.

Long Cayenne

Fruit about 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch across at stem end twisted to a point. Long and slender. Color bright crimson, and very hot. This variety is used extensively with pot herbs.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 40c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.15; lb., \$4.00.



Chinese Giant

For Express charges paid by customer, or small seeds Postage paid by us, see page 2 of cover.

PEPPER—Continued

Neapolitan

Plant about 2 feet tall. Possibly the most productive of all the large Peppers, bears constantly until frost. Mild as an apple. Fruit about 4 inches long and $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in circumference, standing upright until they get so heavy they sometimes droop. A variety in which the length is over twice the diameter. Remarkably early for a large fruited Pepper. Might be classed as an extra early. A variety free from hot burning qualities; that is very sweet. Particularly sweet for domestic use.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 40c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.15; lb., \$4.00.



Ruby King—full size

Pimento

Very productive, smooth skin, good size, flesh thick, very solid, bright red, mild flavor, very good for stuffing. Largely used by canners. A reliable bearer. Plants 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 45c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.50.

Ruby Giant or World Beater

A large variation of Ruby King, very bright and productive but a week earlier.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 45c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50; lb., \$5.00.

Ruby King

A general favorite where known and the most generally used of all Peppers. It is the longest of the monstrous Peppers. A brilliant red, produces 10 to 15 fruit to the plant. The fruits are often 6 inches long and $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide across the shoulder. Walls are thick and sturdy. Flavor sweet, that is, free from heat. A sort which resists decay longer than any other. Altogether, the most used Pepper in the list.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 45c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.50.

Very Small Cayenne

Height of bush about 2 feet. Length of fruit $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches— $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch thick. Very superior to the old Cayenne. Exceedingly productive, bearing very hot, upright, bright red fruit all over the plant. Used extensively as a pot herb.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 45c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.50.

A seed Merchant in the advanced class as respects intelligence in his business has to possess a greater literary knowledge of his business than merchants in other businesses for the Seedsman is called upon repeatedly to describe and explain such as another merchant is never called upon because in their business it is only a matter of supply and price.]

The old story of the early bird "which caught the worm," appears oftener in gardening operations than in any other occupation as opportunities of sowing or of thinning, or of culture once neglected, once missed in the garden, may not for weeks or may never occur again—really poor Seeds sown at the proper time are often better than choice Seeds sown after time. The Seed Merchant cannot guarantee neglects.

PUMPKIN

THESE PRICES
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Two Quarts of Seed to the Acre. Hills 8x3 if Planted in the Open.

The time for planting Pumpkin seed varies from the first Corn planting until probably a month subsequent. Later than that a successful crop cannot be expected as this plant requires a long season. When grown with Corn every fourth hill of every fourth row may be planted in Pumpkin Seed and this should be done when the Corn is planted. During the working of the Corn, the Pumpkin plants will stand unharmed, and after the corn cultivation ceases, the Pumpkin vines will extend over the field covering it almost entirely, if the soil is rich and the growing conditions are favorable. Pumpkins are more of a field Vegetable than a garden.

Brother Jonathan or Green Striped Cashaw

Fruit large, bottle shaped, with very slight crook-neck, not equal in neck to the Landreth's Yellow Cashaw, many fruit being almost straight. Color creamy white, with regular stripes of green. Flesh light yellow and thick.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.; lb., \$1.50.

Connecticut Field or Big Tom

A large rich, smooth, orange yellow, slightly oval or cylindrical fruit. Very productive, used extensively for canning and very popular for pies. Grown very largely in Corn fields.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.; lb., \$1.00.

Early Sugar or New England Pie

About 65 days to maturity. This is a very fine small, sweet, fine grained productive sort, of good keeping qualities. Fruit oval, or globular, flattened at both poles 8 to 10 inches in diameter, slightly ribbed. Flesh a deep rich yellow or orange.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.; lb., \$1.00.

Japanese Pie

Yellow fleshed, fine quality. Dark green skin. Similar in shape to Cashaw, but not nearly so crooked a neck. Color at maturity dark green, heavily russeted at stem-end, very productive.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.; lb., \$1.50.

Kentucky Field

About 65 days. A large very poorly selected stock of our famous Cheese Pumpkin of several variations of shape. Some fruit very much like a round Watermelon, others big as a nail keg. Color a light golden cream.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.; lb., \$1.00.

Landreth's Cheese

About 65 days. An excellent kitchen variety. Shape flat like a Cheese box. Outside color yellow, no stripes, a fine keeper. Often 15 inches across the top and 6 to 7 inches thick, the outer sides slightly indented. We can say without hesitancy there is no stock in the market equal to the Cheese Pumpkin we are offering. Don't confuse this stock with the Kentucky Field offered by many houses as Cheese.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55c.; lb., \$1.75.

Tennessee Sweet Potato

Smooth pear shaped, round, white in color. Good shape and color. Flesh creamy white of fine texture.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.; lb., \$1.50.



Landreth's Yellow Cashaw

Yellow Cashaw

About 90 days. Our stock of this fine Crookneck Pie Pumpkin cannot be excelled by any on the market. It is a mammoth Pumpkin, frequently weighing 40 to 50 pounds with a very large full meaty curved neck, the meat of which is fine for Pies. Outside color very rich yellow cream. No stripes of any kind, but with a very faint ribbing. About 16 inches long before it begins to crook. Crookneck often lands back so as to touch the belly.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55c.; lb., \$1.75.

What is the difference between a SQUASH and a PUMPKIN? Not one person in a thousand knows, not over one farmer in five knows.

A SQUASH, generally has a cork like attachment between the fruit and the vine and when old, has a hard wooden rind and not easily punctured by the thumb-nail, while a PUMPKIN has not this cork like connection, the vine starting out from the fruit, and when old, the rind is easily punctured, decaying soon after.

Do not purchase Garden Seeds as you would a paper of pins even pins have their good and bad qualities—some of them have poor points.

We could go on through the entire list of Garden Seeds good, bad and indifferent, some horrible—if you get any of these horrible or even bad Seeds, it served the Gardener right, when there are many reputable brands.

TO BE SATISFIED ORDER SEEDS WHICH SUCCEED FROM LANDRETH

RADISH

THESE PRICES
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Six Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row. Six Pounds to the Acre.

Sow Radish Seed as soon as the ground is in condition to work, or just before the Cherry is in bloom. This Vegetable is one of the earliest Vegetables that one can grow in the garden in the Spring. Radishes grown on thin soil can never be good. They will be misshapen and tough. To be good, they must always be grown quickly. In selecting the seed of Radishes for hot beds, always be sure to select those varieties with short leaves.

EARLY TURNIP VARIETIES

Cardinal Globe

About 20 days. This is one of the best all red or bright scarlet globe Radishes on the market today. Excellent for early forcing. Small top.
Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.; lb., \$1.00.

Crimson Giant

About 25 days. This is one of the largest of the early all-red varieties. Roots almost globular in shape, 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, crimson in color, and of excellent quality, remaining in condition a long time.
Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.; lb., \$1.00.

Early Scarlet Globe

About 20 days. Roots of this variety are slightly oval, of a first-class all scarlet color, excellent for early forcing, or for outdoor or kitchen garden planting.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.; lb., \$1.00.

Early Deep Scarlet Turnip

About 20 days. Rich in color, smooth skin, flat like a Turnip, excellent for forcing.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.; lb., \$1.00.

Early Scarlet Turnip White Tipped

Turnip shaped to oval. Scarlet crowns with bottom $\frac{1}{3}$ white. Very attractive Radish on stands in the market.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.; lb., \$1.00.

French Breakfast

About 22 days. Olive shaped. Upper part of bulb bright scarlet with white $\frac{1}{2}$ of the way up from the bottom. An excellent variety for the private garden.

About $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in diameter.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.; lb., \$1.00.

Golden Globe

About 30 days. This is a very fine Radish for summer. Shape globular, color of outside skin amber, flavor mild, keeping long in edible condition without getting pithy. About 2 inches thick and $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.; lb., \$1.25.

Philadelphia White Box

About 30 days. So named as grown in open frames. Remains in edible condition a long time. Roots white and Turnip shaped. Does not get pithy until quite old. This quality possessed by this variety to a very remarkable degree is one which makes the sort most desirable for the family or market gardener. No stock of Philadelphia White Box is superior to the one we are offering.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.; lb., \$1.00.



Cardinal Globe

Landreth's Special White Tipped Scarlet

About 20 days. Something extra fine. Small in leaf, very early. Flat to globular, and with an unusual amount of white on the bottom which often extends half-way up the bulb, the lower half being white, the upper half bright scarlet; consequently, the contrast in color being very showy either on the table or market stand. We highly recommend this as a most attractive sort.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.; lb., \$1.25.

Landreth's 15 Day Scarlet

A fine brilliant scarlet Turnip-shaped bulb, which has very small tops. A most desirable variety for forcing. It will lead the market in all reds, being ready for table use in 15 days from germination. This is a remarkable Radish for indoor culture.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55c.; lb., \$1.75.

ORIGIN OF PLANTS

Q.—From whence came most of the cultivated species of plants?

A.—From Europe and Western Asia. The United States has furnished very few. Maize or Indian Corn, the Jerusalem artichoke, and the gourds being the only important ones.



Landreth's Special White Tipped

LONG ROOTED VARIETIES

Chartier or Long Rose

About 35 days. Sometimes called Sheppard. This is an excellent variety for planting outdoors. Roots long, average 7 to 8 inches. Bright scarlet, in color, very brilliant, shading to a white tip.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.; lb., \$1.00.

Cincinnati Market

About 30 days. This Radish is a selection from Woods Early Frame. A decided improvement. Scarlet $\frac{4}{5}$ of the length $\frac{1}{5}$ at the point being white. It is a long, slim transparent, about 6 to 7 inches long.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.; lb., \$1.00.

Long Scarlet Short Top

This is a first-class brilliant scarlet Radish growing 7 to 8 inches long, with a good shoulder and one of the best long scarlet Radishes on the market.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.; lb., \$1.00.

Market Garden Long Early Scarlet

About 30 days. Color brilliant scarlet. Shorter than the old Long Scarlet. An admirable long variety for forcing, fully three days earlier than Long Scarlet.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.; lb., \$1.00.

Strasburg Long White or Hospital

About 38 days. Long in form, roots 4 to 6 inches and about $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches in diameter. Skin is pure white and smooth. Roots thick in shouldering tapering to a point. Remains in edible condition a long time.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.; lb., \$1.00.

White Icicle

About 25 days. We consider this the best all-white Long White Radish on the market. The roots are shorter than the old White Vienna and earlier. They are 5 to 7 inches long and about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter. Pure white and transparent, possessing excellent eating qualities.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.; lb., \$1.00.

Wonderful Half Long or Half Long Scarlet

About 30 days. Half long with a white point, very early. Color of upper part brilliant scarlet. Length $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches contracting from a broad shoulder to a sharp point.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.; lb., \$1.00.

WINTER VARIETIES

About 55 to 60 Days, According to Variety.

Celestial or Chinese Half Long Stump

Pure white. Shape somewhat resembling half long stump rooted Carrot, only fuller. A quick variety, very tender and agreeable in flavor. Roots all white, sometimes 5 to 6 inches long, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches in diameter. This is one of the best Winter Radishes on the market.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.; lb., \$1.00.

China Rose or Scarlet China Winter

A fine Winter sort, half long stump, scarlet in color $\frac{3}{4}$ of the length. The roots are cylindrical, and larger at the bottom than at the top. Skin a bright deep rose, flesh white, tops moderately large. Is a cutleaf stem tinged with rose. Roots about 5 inches long. Blunt at both ends.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.; lb., \$1.00.

Long Black Spanish

About 70 days. Roots 8 to 10 inches long and $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches in thickness. Outside skin black. A very hardy winter Radish and particularly desirable. Flesh pure white and of good texture.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.; lb., \$1.00.

Long White Spanish

Similar to Long Black Spanish except in color. Keeps as good as a Potato.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.; lb., \$1.00.

Round Black Spanish

About 60 days. A fine round or top-shaped, black skinned Winter Radish sometimes 2 to 3 inches in diameter. Skin almost black, flesh pure white.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.; lb., \$1.00.



White Icicle

Q.—Is there any vegetable growth which appears to be animal?

A.—Yes; several. One quite common in some gardens is that fungus which develops the club root in cabbage, turnip and carrot. The spores have tail-like appendages which by vibration move along over wet surfaces in a life-like manner.

SPINACH

THESE PRICES
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Six ounces of seed to 100 yards of row. Thirty pounds to the acre.

Edible in 40 to 60 days from planting. This Seed may be sown in the Autumn or as early in the Spring as the condition of the ground will permit. We advise by all means to plant in the Autumn the Bloomsdale Spinach as it is by far the best of all the Autumn varieties. It is, however, not as good for Spring planting as Ever Ready, Victoria, or Long Seasons, because it shoots early to seed. Spinach, when planted south of Washington, D. C., stands out all Winter and during the various open spells throughout the Winter can be cut and sent to market as a green Vegetable; very valuable in this respect.



Bloomsdale Spinach

Bloomsdale

About 40 days. Sometimes called Norfolk Savoy. The Landreths introduced and named this variety in 1826. Since then it has become a standard and now appears in nearly all catalogs in the United States and is equally well known in Europe. No Spinach is so well known as this variety and we are perfectly safe in saying that five times as much of this is sold and planted in the United States, as any other variety. As an Autumn sort it is superior to all others, but in Spring it is inclined to shoot early. The leaves are twisted, bloated and very dark green, giving them, when ready for shipment, an elasticity adapting them for transportation over long distances and at the same time giving the crop large measuring qualities. As a consequence, five times more barrels of Bloomsdale Spinach are cut to the acre than any other variety on the market.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 50c.

Ever Ready

About 50 days. So named because it continues in cutting condition three weeks longer than any other variety except the New Zealand. A variety of most superior qualities, very dark leaves, more pointed, short jointed, resisting cold and the most intense heat. One of the best for Spring sowing, as slow to shoot to seed.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c.; lb., 45c.

King of Denmark

The longest Spinach, continuing in edible condition; long and very thick leaved, very dark and admirable as a successor to the sorts generally cultivated, it remaining fit for the table long after all others have shot to Seed.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.; lb., 90c.

Large Leaved or Broad Flanders

This is a large leaved variety, as its name implies. Habit of growing erect, consequently does not collect sand. Leaves broad, arrow-shaped to round, and inclined to be flat. Surface of leaves smooth. Used in some sections almost exclusively by Market Gardeners. Long stems.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c.; lb., 45c.

Long Seasons

About 50 days. More nearly resembles the Bloomsdale than any other variety, but much later. Might be termed spring stock of Bloomsdale. It is very slow to shoot to seed. Leaves dark black-blue green in color, crumpled, almost black, savoyed, thick, succulent and tender.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c.; lb., 45c.

Long Standing Round Seeded Thick Leaved

Plants very large and late. Leaves broad, arrow-shaped to round, smooth, dark green. Used more by Market Gardeners or Truckers than Kitchen Gardeners.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c.; lb., 45c.

Victoria

This most excellent variety produces large, thick, very dark, tender leaves. The plants are large and compact in growth. Very slow to shoot to seed.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c.; lb., 45c.

Viroflay

About 48 days. Monstrous leaves, a mammoth sort of fair quality. Used largely in Europe. Requires very highly fertilized land to produce these monstrous leaves.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c.; lb., 45c.

SPINACH—Continued



New Zealand

New Zealand

Absolutely distinct in form, color and habit from other Spinach—it is not a Spinach, though used as a Spinach. Foliage thick, succulent, dark green,

never sunburns, a true heat resistant, leaves covered with water globules like an ice-plant. Later to mature for table than Spinach of usual form, but remaining in edible condition ten times as long. Some plants in condition from July until killed by frost. A sort to "cut and come again," as it is most productive, and continuously over a period of 150 days sends out a fresh growth. The plants spread five times as wide and rise to three times the height of ordinary Spinach, covering the ground, making a difference of fifteen to twenty times excess in the volume of edible material. Slow to germinate. Excessive heat does not check its growth, but, to the contrary, it positively grows more luxuriantly, the driest weather never stopping its juicy and rapid growth. A most desirable vegetable. Rows should never be less than 2 feet apart.

Plants should be thinned to 4 to 5 inches apart. Thick leaved, very succulent leaves, very dark. A great favorite in some localities. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.; lb., \$1.00.

SALSIFY OR OYSTER PLANT

Two Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row.

THESE PRICES
INCLUDE POSTAGE

Edible 90 Days after Planting.

This plant produces an edible root, long and slim, white-fleshed and smooth white skin. Leaves gray-green, long, straight and narrow. It is a native of the south of Europe, but only within the present century used as a culinary vegetable. Sow when the Cherry is in bloom, in drills, in deeply dug and well-manured ground; the drills should be 18 inches apart. When the plants are up a few inches weed and thin them so as to stand 4 to 5 inches from each other. Preserve in pits, same as Carrots or Beets. Cultivate in all respects as directed for Carrot. Requires deep, rich land. Yield 100 to 150 bushels per acre.

Sandwich Island, 90 days

A variety superior to the French sort, producing smoother, larger and more vigorous roots, foliage stronger. Often called "vegetable oyster." Roots similar to a slim Parsnip.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.; lb., \$2.00.



Salsify

Richest Agricultural State

Q.—Which is the most money-producing agricultural State of the Union?

A.—New Jersey, which State, considering its acreage under cultivation, produces more dollars' worth to the acre than any other State. This is a consequence of its general level surface, and its intermediate location between the great consuming cities of Philadelphia and New York, and its influx of Summer visitors along its Atlantic coast, all requiring the best of all vegetables and in immense quantities.

Perspiration of Plants.

Q.—Do plants perspire?

A.—They do to a very large extent. It has been proven that a Sunflower plant six feet high perspired in a day ten times as much as man.

What is the difference between a FRUIT and a VEGETABLE? For these and one thousand other questions, see Landreth's Volume titled "1000 and 1 Queries and Answers." This book is sold at 80c.

SUMMER OR BUSH SQUASH

Three Ounces of Seed Will Sow 100 Yards of Row. Three to Four Pounds to the Acre.

This seed may be planted when the Apple is in bloom and for several weeks subsequently, but not later with much hopes of a crop. It should be planted in hills 4x4 feet for the Bush varieties and

6x8 feet for the long running sorts. An admirable vegetable when cooked young.

THESE PRICES INCLUDE POSTAGE

Early White Bush

About 50 days from planting to edible condition. The Cymbling of the south, sometimes called Patty Pan. The shape of this variety is round, about 4 inches thick, 7 to 9 inches across, scalloped on the edges with frequent warts on both sides. Color, creamy white. One of the best Squashes to stew.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.; lb., \$1.25.



Early White Bush

Giant Summer Crookneck

A large fruited selection of the old-time Golden Summer Crookneck Fruit, averages about 12 to 18 inches long and 6 to 8 inches thick, well crooked and covered with warts, color a deep orange. A decided improvement on the small form. When young, a very good slicer and excellent when fried.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.; lb., \$1.50.

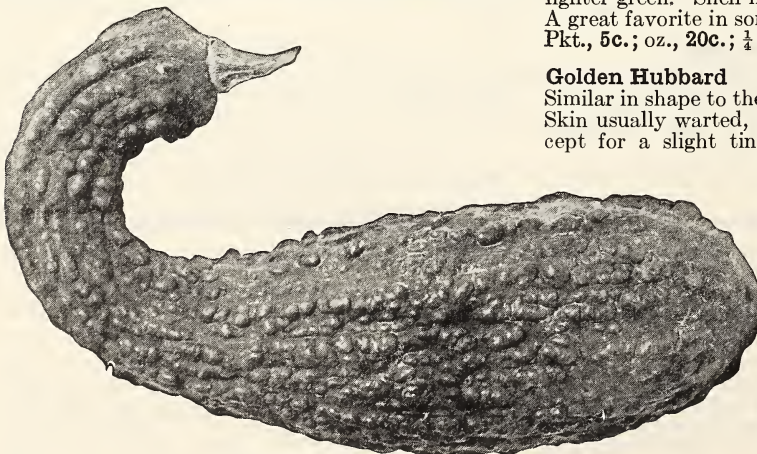
Golden Summer Crookneck

This is in all respects similar to the Giant Summer Crookneck, except that it is earlier and smaller in every way. Fruit about one foot long when ripe. Shell gets very hard.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.; lb., \$1.25.

Cocozelle or Italian Green Striped

A compact vine. Fruit somewhat the shape of a Banana Cantaloupe about 12 to 15 inches long, 4 to 5 inches thick. When very young dark green, after-



Giant Summer Yellow Crook Neck

wards light yellow, with very attractive green irregular striping. Excellent for slicing and frying like Egg Plant.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55c.; lb., \$1.75.

WINTER OR RUNNING VARIETIES

Boston Marrow

About 60 days to maturity. A meaty or thick rind, very productive Squash, suitable to produce tons for the factory. Fruit keeps many weeks after the vines have been killed by frost. Color of skin bright orange shading to lighter color of flesh, deep orange. A fine Squash for pies, one of the best Squashes for Winter use.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.; lb., \$1.00.

Delicious

Of very fine type, medium size, quality of Hubbard. Usually dark green, but at times marbled with a lighter green. Shell hard, flesh thick, dark, orange. A great favorite in some localities.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55c.; lb., \$1.75.

Golden Hubbard

Similar in shape to the Green Hubbard, only earlier. Skin usually warted, of a fine orange, red color except for a slight tinge of green at blossom end.

Flesh deep orange.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55c.; lb., \$1.75.

Hubbard

About 60 days. A very popular Winter Squash. Skin dark green or bronze, marked with orange. Flesh is a bright yellow orange, an excellent keeper, sometimes being kept until Spring. The fruit is oblong with a hard shell, often weighing 6 to 8 pounds,

SQUASH—Continued

fruit approved in northern localities, a fine keeper, one of the best Winter Squashes.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55c.; lb., \$1.75.

Mammoth Chili

About 30 days to maturity. The largest of all Squash, often reaching a weight of 100 pounds.

Very showy, skin bronze, flesh thick, color orange. Fine flavor and a very satisfactory keeper throughout the Winter.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.; lb., \$2.00.

Warty Hubbard

Identical to the old form of Hubbard in every way, but covered with warts, and by some, preferred to the Smooth Hubbard, only a fancy.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55c.; lb., \$1.75.

Soil Inoculation

Q.—Why is inoculation of soils advised?

A.—To start a growth of bacteria, such as desired. One of the latest discoveries in agriculture is that different kinds of plants, notably those of the leguminous family, are aided in their growth by distinct forms of bacteria or microbes. Now, a field which has had upon it a crop of beans, continues for a time to support the bean microbe, but beans sown repeatedly on the same field will extract all nitrogen.

Do not always blame the Seeds for a failure—it may be your fault, or the weather or the soil. Eternal vigilance is said to be the price of liberty so also of a good garden.

There is nothing new in gardening, it is the same now as it was a hundred years ago—to prove it, we reproduce a diagram, illustrative of how to lay out a garden, by David and Cuthbert Landreth made in 1828 in one of their publications nearly 100 years ago.

LONG BED, 10 feet wide	
Small Seeds in one foot rows	
FOOT PATH	
LARGE SEEDS	
in three foot rows	

Landreths' Seed Catalog is arranged so distinctly as to be the easiest understood of any of the Seed Catalogs in the United States. The varieties are so placed as to be found in an instant and the descriptions are so original and correct as noted down when in the field and in the Trial Ground.

While the Landreths' for 140 years have been Professional Seed Growers on a very large scale, they contract for quantities of Seeds from other Professional Seed Farmers, sometimes in America, sometimes in Europe, sometimes in Africa, sometimes in Australia, wherever the particular Seed can be grown to the fullest perfection, as for instance—Peas from New Zealand where perhaps half a million bushels are produced annually and shipped all over the world. Or, take Fordhook

Bush Limas for instance—generally grown in California. Possibly the Landreths' may have estimated that they will want 250,000 pounds and in addition to other contracts, they place a contract in California to grow half or possibly 100,000 pounds. Generally up to August, they expect the 100,000 pounds, then, or about that time, on account of very hot weather, they may receive a report reducing the crop 10% of the contracted quantity. In September, they get another estimate shrinkage of 10%, in October another 10% shrinkage, in November, a 20% shrinkage, reducing the total shrinkage to 50% or just half but, of the actual shipment of Beans made in January, they may only get 40% of the original contract, this being the estimative field yield but, by this time the price has advanced accordingly.

In the Autumn, they re-contract from surplus harvested covering the shortage reported at the various times, sometimes the price is much over the original price, sometimes they never get done re-contracting. It is just so with Peas, Corn and other Seed grown in large quantities by Professional Seed Farmers, they only agreeing to furnish the percentage of the field yield.

The Landreths' as Professional Seed Growers, grow enormous quantities themselves, but, not wanting to carry all the eggs in one basket, contract with other Professional Seed growers but, after contracting to cover the estimated want, they do not lay down and expect to get full shipments of quantities contracted. Oh! No. They only contract in percentage according to the percentage of field crop harvested. If the field crop is 80% of the usual returns, then they deliver 80% of the contract. If the farmer has a very large acreage on which 80% is produced, he may after shipping his 80% on his contracted quantities, have a surplus to sell at double price—this is the beauty of the contract system.

Very important is it to test the quality even if we know the source of origin for mistakes sometime occur. They occur with everyone, but the field tests can only be made from June to October and at all other times smaller tests are made under glass. It will be perceived a Trial Ground is a work shop, a shop of intense competition between samples as to shape, color, quality, habits, merits, for all these qualities are changed by different climates and soils where Seeds are produced.

A Trial Ground is not alone for testing growing plants, but the quality of plant food. All fertilizers are now equally adapted for all Garden Vegetables, but few consider this—few consider anything.

TOMATO

THESE PRICES
INCLUDE POSTAGE

One ounce of Seed will sow 100 yards. Ripening for table 95 to 120 days from sowing, according to variety and season.

When the Apple is in bloom sow in hills three feet apart on a warm border. For a later supply sow a short time afterwards in a more open situation. As the plants advance in growth, support them by brush-wood. To have the Tomato very early, it is necessary to start the plants in a hot-bed, or they may be reared in a flower pot or cigar box in a window and subsequently transplanted.

Plants for an early crop should be raised under glass. For intermediate crop, they may be raised in outside beds. For late crop the seed may be planted in permanent position when the Apple is in bloom. The average production of fruit, per acre on cultivated and fertilized land, is about 14,000 pounds, or say 250 bushels per acre, though twice that quantity has often been grown.

The Tomato vine is a rank feeder and especially needs nitrogen, otherwise known in one of its forms as ammonia. Stable manure is rich in ammonia. So is nitrate of soda, nitrate of potash and also that commercial fertilizer known as dried meat, dried blood, or chicken guano. For Tomatoes, which are soft wooded, ammonia is more desirable than potash or phosphoric acid, which are, in their turn, more valuable in the growth of hardwood plants or of grains which make hard straw.

In purchasing Landreth's Tomato Seed, the buyer is certain of the absolute purity of what he buys. In the case of Landreth's Bloomsdale Tomato Seed, every crop is produced from seed saved from hand-selected fruit of the preceding year, every one of which fruit was closely inspected and approved as to shape, size, color and general appearance, and what is more important, only fruit saved from vines of approved development.

We regret to say, much Seed on the market today is saved at Canning Factories. Seed which costs the producer from 15 to 30 cents per pound, consequently, he can sell it much cheaper than Landreth's, and at the same time, make a much handsomer profit than Landreth's can out of our Tomatoes, which are grown exclusively for Seed. The Vitality of this Cannery's Seed is usually first-class, but the quality or purity or kind is always very questionable.

Chalk's Early Jewel

About 100 days. 5 days later than the Landreth. Large, globular fruit, smooth skin, flesh bright red scarlet and solid, of excellent quality. The fruit very free from cracks or any convolutions upon the surface. Vine strong and very hardy. A first-class Market Garden sort.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 35c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.

Bonny Best

An early, smooth red, productive variety. Very similar if not identical with Chalk's Early Jewel. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 35c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.

Delaware Beauty, 107 Days

The Delaware Beauty was introduced by Landreth in the autumn of 1912. The following autumn of 1913 we could not fill the demand for seed. A showy, medium-sized red sort, as deep a red as Landreth's Red Rock. Vine compact, deep green, blight resistant, thick stemmed, extraordinarily productive.

One week later than Chalk's Jewel, one week earlier than the Landreth's Red Rock, and two weeks earlier than Stone.

Fruit smooth all over, almost entirely free from splits, a most distinguishing quality, very uniform in size and showy. Of a habit of simultaneously coloring up all over the fruit. Shape slightly flattish at blossom end, quite globular at stem or crown and, no depression whatever at stem end, the illustration showing that it is unusually full on top—a most desirable quality, absolutely no waste.

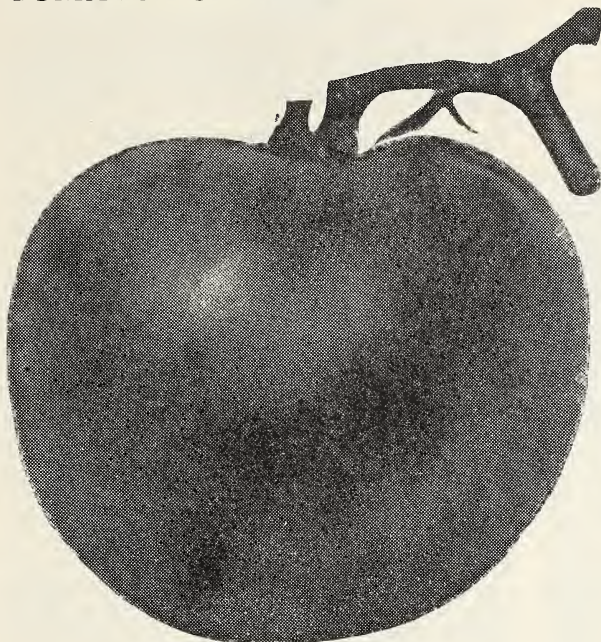
Its habit of ripening a week ahead of the Landreth's Red Rock and two weeks ahead of Stone is most desirable. A productive sort has long been looked for to come in ahead of these two late varieties. Cannery especially are asked to observe this most profitable character. It, like all other Landreth-grown Tomatoes, can only be bought in sealed lithographed cardboard boxes.

Pkt., 10c.; oz., 50c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.75; lb., \$6.00.



Delaware Beauty

TOMATO—Continued



The Landreth— $\frac{3}{4}$ size

Earliana

About 90 days. The earliest, large, red, smooth Tomato on the Market today. Vines healthy, foliage small, very productive. Fruit bright Scarlet, nearly round, medium size. Used extensively by Canners for their early product; most exclusively in New Jersey, for the early market trade. The Vines of this variety very often are dead in the middle Atlantic States by September 1st.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 35c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.10; lb., \$3.75.

Greater Baltimore

About 101 days. A main crop variety as a fruiter, slightly more reliable than Stone because it is earlier, about the same size, but more productive. Fruit produced in clusters form oval, ripening evenly, a continuous cropper. Fruit red, round, solid, free from any kind of blemishes and very reliable. Vine sturdy, remaining in full vigor until killed by frost.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 35c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.

John Baer

An early sort. So similar to Chalk's Jewel, that it is practically impossible to say which is best. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 40c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.15; lb., \$4.00.

The Landreth

A new Tomato, ripening in 95 days. Quite distinct. It is choice or we would not have named it "The Landreth."

This Tomato is not as large as the Landreth's Red Rock, which is still the best of the large fruited medium-late class. "The Landreth" is as red as the Landreth Red Rock and two weeks earlier,

ripening two days after the Earliana, but twice as productive, and ripening two weeks ahead of the Landreth's Red Rock and twenty days ahead of the Stone, Paragon or other similar sorts.

The vine is short-stemmed, unusually healthy, and productive of blood-red, beyond comparison solid, smooth, meaty and most attractive fruit, **astonishingly productive**. The shape of the fruit is full bottomed, that is, round at the bottom, **quite free from cracks**, with very little cavity at the stem end, which will be recognized as a very desirable quality.

The Landreth Tomato is in appearance after the order of Chalk's Jewel, an improvement out of the Chalk's Jewel, but is **five days earlier**, considerably **larger fruited**, far more **productive**, picking over a longer period, of **better color**, more **solid**, and **does not crack**. Altogether it is more desirable than Chalk's Jewel and has proved a leader in every section where an early Tomato is needed.

Pkt., 10c.; oz., 65c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.25; lb., \$8.00.

Landreth's Ever Large

About 120 days. So named because the fruit keeps its size from the first to the last ripening. An exceedingly productive red sort, is not entirely free from roughness. Three-quarters of the fruit are so large and solid that they weigh nearly a pound each.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 45c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50; lb., \$5.00.

Landreth's No Substitute

115 days. Unusually productive. Very showy and distinctive, both in vine and fruit. Not the old Potato Leaved, but immeasurably superior. Vines spreading and vigorous, stems thick, leaves very dark and broad, like a Potato, and often larger than a man's hand. The physical vigor of the plant is assured by its great breathing or lung power. Fruit brilliant red, full sized, round or full at bottom or blossom end. Fruit free from cracks or core and both fruit and vines very healthy. A very desirable sort, ripening fruit earlier than Paragon, one week earlier than Stone, but by far a more showy sort. It is a variety of very superior excellence.

Pkt., 10c.; oz., 50c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.75; lb., \$6.00.

Landreth's T. T. T. or Ten Ton Tomato

110 days. The fruit of this medium sized Tomato is red, slightly flattened at both stem and blossom ends, the skin is very smooth and the meat very solid.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 35c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.

Matchless

115 days. Large, half flat, ovoid, smooth, solid, red fruit of excellent quality.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 35c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.

Paragon

110 days. Fruit red, medium size, flat, smooth. One of the first improved smooth varieties introduced about 1884.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 35c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.

TOMATO—Continued

Landreths' Red Rock

110 days. A choice sort, exceedingly solid, or, in other words, free from water, full of pectin, that is, a gum-like juice. Nothing like it in this respect. Shape round or full-bottomed, smooth as an apple, free from splits, small cavity at stem end, ripens all over, fruit borne in clusters. Vine very healthy; in other words, rust resistant. It requires rich soil. Far superior to Stone. A week earlier and more productive than Stone, the only variety with which it can be compared, as it is **rounder, a deeper red, more solid or meaty, larger fruited, more showy, more productive, and earlier by a week.** In other words, in all particulars, the Stone is away behind it in the race. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 45c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50; lb., \$5.00.

Landreths' Bloomsdale

A wagon load of the Landreths' Bloomsdale Tomato is as showy as a load of scarlet roses. 97 to 105 days after the germination of the seed, the Earliana, the earliest Tomato of any size, being only a week earlier, but the Earliana is somewhat flat and convoluted while the Landreths' Bloomsdale is far superior, being plump and smooth and a continuous picker, while the Earliana is not, nor do we make any comparison between it and the Earliana, except alone to indicate its period of ripening, for in tonnage it is at least a 50 % larger cropper than the Earliana, consequent upon its everbearing quality. It is most admirably adapted for a canners' sort, being unusually large, round, smooth, very meaty and crackless, not losing much weight in skinning, a repeater in fruiting, consequently a heavy picker each time, or in other words a constant picker of a long-drawn-out season.

We have picked it five times at intervals of ten days, that is, 50 days of picking, which indicates that it is a dabster—a money-maker.

The habit of the plant is particularly hardy, being free from disease, both at stem and fruit.

The Ohio Experimental Station in Bulletin No. 28, April, 1918, reports the Bloomsdale as picking 18 tons per acre in comparison with the Stone at $5\frac{1}{2}$ tons.

Pkt., 10c.; oz., \$1.25; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$4.00; lb., \$15.00.

Plum Shaped Red

Fruit red, 2 inches long by one inch in diameter, the shape of a plum. Fruit bright or scarlet red, used in pickling in unbroken form.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 45c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.50.

Stone

About 115 days. A very superior sort, a great favorite in all gardens. Used extensively by commercial canners. It is a late sort, productive, producing large, bright solid, red, smooth fruit and undoubtedly used more than any other Tomato in the United States.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 35c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.

Success

115 days. Color bright red, large, ovoid, late, solid, deep from stem to blossom end. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 35c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.

PURPLE VARIETIES

Acme or Essex Hybrid

About 105 days. An early ripener, medium size, shape slightly oval and smooth, color reddish-purple; flesh deep scarlet and solid, a very popular sort everywhere, especially in markets where purple fruit is desired.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 40c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.15; lb., \$4.00.

Beauty

110 days. Well named, fruit larger than Acme, color same, deep red, with a slight tone of purple, solid, meaty, smooth, fine for table, growing on vines of a healthy habit.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 40c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.15; lb., \$4.00.

Dwarf Champion

About 110 days. Second early, stems short, thick, stiff, almost self-supporting. Grows like a tree, therefore sometimes called Tree Tomato, a habit which enables the plants to be set much closer together than the ordinary Tomato. Leaves very dark in color, much curled and twisted. Fruit medium size, nearly round, solid, red color, with a purple tint.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 45c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.50.

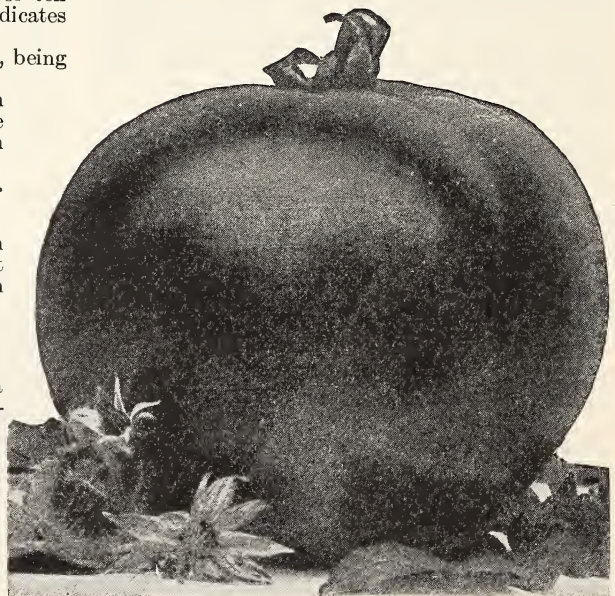
Early Detroit

110 days. A large early, productive, solid variety, flesh purple. Similar to a large Beauty. Fruit smooth, always globular-shaped, of good quality.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 40c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.15; lb., \$4.00.

Globe

About 100 days. Grown very largely in the southern part of Florida, Texas and Louisiana for shipment to the northern markets. Color a pinkish red;



Landreths' Bloomsdale

TOMATO—Continued

plum to globe-shaped, very productive. A constant bearer. This Tomato originated in our Bloomsdale Green House through hybridization, but the time for its popularity had not been reached, therefore we dropped it and it was taken up by others.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 45c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.50.

Landreths' Crown-Picked Globe

100 days. We call special attention to the "Landreths' Crown-picked" Globe Tomato. We know the "Landreths' Crown Picked" to be something very fine as a shipper. We pay very special attention to this variety.

The merit of value for shipping of the Landreths' Globe as Landreths grow it is that it has very thick, tough outer skin and interior walls, fitting it especially to resist skinning on the one hand, or on the other, cracking or bursting in transportation, which resisting quality fits it for shipment to much longer distances than **any other known sort**. Don't forget this point as to its unusual resisting quality against cracking and mashing in transportation.

The shape of the Landreths' Crown-picked Globe is longer between the stem and blossom end than the measurement across the fruit; in other words, it is slightly oblong or olive-shaped. The color is a rosy red, with never a split or spot.

The Florida shippers send hundreds of cars of Landreths' Crown-picked Globe to the Northern markets—always a quick seller because of its **resistant** quality; consequently every Tomato grower, no matter where located, who ships to a distance can safely tie up to the Landreths' Crown-picked Globe as undoubtedly **most profitable** for shippers, because the most resistant against injury of any kind, as jolting over rough roads, be they railroads or wagon roads.

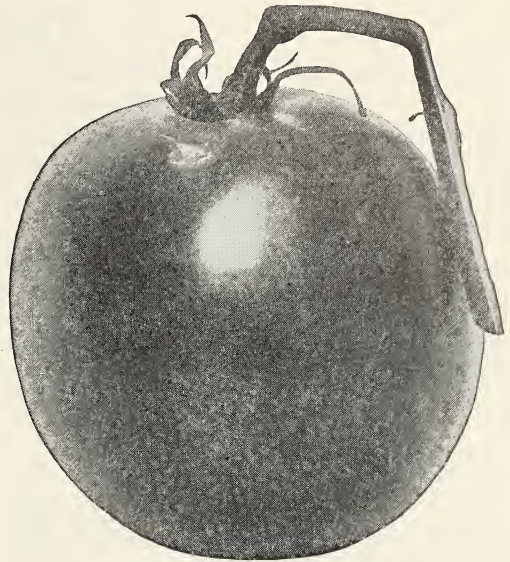
Too much cannot be said as to the merits of the Landreth Crown Picked Globe, but do not expect the same merits in seed not Landreths'.

Pkt., 10c.; oz., 65c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.25; lb., \$8.00.

June Pink

About 90 days. The earliest pink variety on the market. In reality, it is simply a pink form of Earliana and has all the characteristics of Earliana. Fruit solid and borne in profusion.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 40c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.25.



Landreths' Crown-Picked Globe

Ponderosa

115 days. Foliage large and broad. A monster, fruit purplish-pink, very solid, irregular crinkled and ovoid, flattened at both ends, not entirely free from roughness, very meaty, containing very few seeds. One of the largest Tomatoes grown, by some considered very desirable for slicing.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 50c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.55; lb., \$5.25.

YELLOW VARIETIES

Golden Queen or Trophy

This is a bright, smooth, well-shaped medium-fruited yellow variety. Very productive, possessing superior flavor to any of the Red sorts. The fruit often shows a slight blush of red when fully ripened, which makes it very attractive in appearance.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 45c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.50.

Plum-Shaped Yellow

Same as plum-shaped red in every particular except in color.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 45c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.50.

The Tomato was introduced in the year 1596, but for many years was cultivated only as a curiosity or ornamental fruit for the embellishment of the table. In fact, people were afraid to eat it, as there was a popular impression that it produced cancer, consequently it was eaten only by a few venturesome people.

The first reference to the Tomato in an American Seed Catalogue is found in Landreths' Catalogue of 1820, and the sort then referred to was a yellow Tomato. It was not until after 1840, when six sorts were cultivated, that they became a general article of diet, but all were poor in comparison with present forms.

In 1862 the Fiji, a large, rough, meaty, purple sort, was introduced. It was the forebear of all the purple sorts from which have been bred up the Essex, Acme, and Beauty, with all their variations. In 1866 were introduced the improved red sorts, known then as Cooks Favorite, Canada Victor and others, which two years later were greatly improved upon by the Tilden, for which the Landreth establishment paid \$50 for a single fruit.

Tomatoes were first packed in tin or in glass by Harrison W. Crosby, of Lafayette College, Pennsylvania, in the year 1848. He sold his product at 50 cents a glass jar.

TURNIP

THESE PRICES
INCLUDE POSTAGE

Three ounces of seed will sow 100 yards of row. Four pounds to the acre. Matures for table in 60 to 90 days, according to variety and season.

Turnip seed may be sown when the Peach is in bloom, or among the first seeds in early Spring; indeed, the only hope of a successful Spring crop is in an early start, as otherwise the period of maturity extends into hot weather, when the bulb becomes fibrous and pungent. Midsummer and early Autumn are the seasons for successful Turnip drilling, though frequently the conditions of the soil then are not so dry as to be favorable to satisfactory germination.

The seed of Cattle Turnips is always drilled in rows, while the early maturing and surface rooted Table Turnip is generally sown broadcast. We advise the sowing, either in drills or broadcast, of not less than three pounds to the acre to insure a satisfactory stand.

The Bloomsdale Swede, like other Ruta-bagas, is slower in growth than the rough-leaved Turnips, but produces roots more solid and more nutritious, less laxative and more fattening. The Ruta-baga is a gross feeder and will do best with 20 to 25 tons of stable manure to the acre, when it cannot be obtained apply 500 pounds of superphosphate or 200 pounds of nitrate of soda.

WHITE FLESHED SORTS

Cow Horn Green Crowned

This variety is a pure White, except a dash of green in the crown. It is a large cropper. Roots sometimes 12 inches long. In shape it is very much like a very long carrot, only it is blunt at the point and very often has a slight crook.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.; lb., 85c.

Cow Horn Red Crowned

This is identical to the Green Crowned except that the crown is red.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.; lb., \$1.00.

Early Flat Red or Purple Top Strap Leaf

This is a very early flat Turnip with a red or purple crown. Used extensively for cattle feeding as well as for the table. Roots flat, about 2 inches in diameter, flesh white. One of the most used Turnips today.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.; lb., 75c.

Early Flat White Dutch

This Turnip is very early and resembles the Early Flat Red or Purple Top in most respects except that the roots or bulbs are all white.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.; lb., 75c.

Early Snowball

The earliest and most perfectly formed round white Turnip for garden use. A small white globe, very quick in its growth and highly recommended as a Turnip of fine texture.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.; lb., 75c.

Landreth's Southern Snow White Globe

Color pure white, shape round, size large, solid, quick in its growth for a large Turnip. Produces a great tonnage to the acre. We recommend this to stock breeders for early feeding, also for sowing at seasons too late to plant Ruta-bagas.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.; lb., 75c.

Large Early Red Top Globe

This is a large sized, rapid grower, attractive in appearance and admired by all. As its name indicates, it is globular, roots are large, purple or red crown, white underneath. The flesh is white and of fine texture. The roots when about 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 3 inches in diameter, are the best size for edible condition. This is the most popular and most largely used of all the White Fleshed varieties.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.; lb., 75c.

Milan Red Top or Crown

This and the White Milan is the earliest Turnip in cultivation. Very desirable, in the early stages. As it grows larger, it has a tendency to grow pithy. Roots flat, white skin and flesh, with very small tops.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.; lb., \$1.25.

Milan White Top

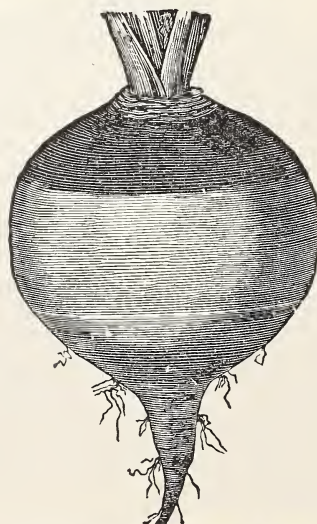
This is identical with the Red Top Milan, except in the color of the top. It is used quite extensively for forcing.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.; lb., \$1.25.

Pomeranian White Globe

Shape round, size large, solid, pure white, quick in growth for a large top, producing a large weight. Very productive; often 30 to 40 tons to the acre; used extensively for stock feeding, as well as for the table.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.; lb., 75c.



Bloomsdale Swede—see next page

TURNIP—Continued

White Egg

A sort forming oval roots and shaped the size of an egg in an incredibly short period after sowing. Roots are medium size and flesh very white, firm and sweet. Usually about 2 inches in diameter and 3 inches long.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.; lb., 75c.

RUTA-BAGA

Bloomsdale Swede—illustrated on preceding page

The Bloomsdale Swede is quite wonderful in its fine breeding. It is a yellow globular or ovoid shaped Ruta Baga, large size, of the finest texture and flavor, a rich, creamy yellow, with a purple top, and absolutely free of neck—a good keeper. Undoubtedly the best of the Ruta Bagas—many strains of which are not worth the cultivation.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.; lb., 85c.

Landreth's Improved Swede

A hardy, oval-rooted sort, a heavy cropper. Flesh yellow, with a purple crown, not equal to the strain of Bloomsdale Swede.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.; lb., 75c.

Market Gardeners Ruta-baga

Similar to Bloomsdale Swede, but not so large in form. Grown very largely by Market Gardeners for table use.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.; lb., 75c.

YELLOW FLESHED VARIETIES

Aberdeen or Scotch Yellow

This Turnip is highly recommended as a cattle Turnip. Roots yellow with green top, flesh yellow. It is a ranker grower and coarser and later than the Amber Globe which we offer, but we recommend it most highly for dairy purposes.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.; lb., 75c.

Amber Globe Green Crowned

This we introduced in 1863 and it is almost indispensable in every rural household. It is a vigorous, free grower, valuable for both table and cattle feeding, productive and an excellent keeper. We can say without hesitancy it is the best yellow fleshed Turnip on the market today. Roots are large with green tops and globular shaped. The skin is yellow, except at the top, which is green. The flesh is light yellow, of fine texture and very sweet, and when cooked, more closely resembles Ruta-baga than any other Turnip on the market.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.; lb., 75c.

Amber Globe Red Crowned

A Bloomsdale selection from the older Green Crowned Amber Globe. The same in every respect to the Green except it has an outside red crown and for this reason it is preferred by some Market Gardeners as they like its appearance in the basket.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.; lb., 75c.

WINTER TURNIPS FOR GREENS

Dixie Land

A form of Turnip for winter greens. Produces large foliage of light blue-green. An exceedingly good variety. The roots however, are no good whatever.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 50c.

Seven Top

This Turnip is used entirely for greens and salad. It may be left standing in the open ground during Winter as far north as Philadelphia. In the Southern States it yields in the Spring abundant foliage for boiling with cured meat and is in much demand. It is principally cultivated in the Southern States and is a great favorite as greens for stock. It is very hardy.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 50c.

Southern Prize

This is a selection from Seven Top and claimed by some to be superior to the Seven Top. A favorite for forage in certain sections of the South.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 50c.

SEEDS BY MAIL

Private or family gardeners located at any place where the United States Flag flies, or the United States mail goes, as Alaska, Porto Rico, Virgin Islands, Hawaiian Islands, Philippine Islands, China, Panama, have advantages in getting Seeds, of either rare or ordinary quality, equal to a resident of New York, Philadelphia or Chicago.

Seed planters residing in all home States or in Insular possessions, are asked to make out their orders of varieties and at prices of this Catalogue and we assure them they will receive as full attention as if presented in person.

BULBS

Q.—What is a bulb?

A.—It is an underground bud containing within itself a capacity for reproducing its kind. It is generally globular in form and is composed of scales or coats, one within another, familiar examples being the onion and hyacinth.

TUBERS

Q.—What is a tuber?

A.—A tuber is a solid, fleshy development from a root and containing buds or eyes capable of producing its like; a familiar example of the tuber being the potato.

OFFSETS

Q.—What are offsets?

A.—They are young bulbs or bulblets formed on the sides of old bulbs. These broken off produce full-sized buds.

WATERMELON

THESE PRICES
INCLUDE POSTAGE

Watermelons do well upon sod ground or upon land prepared for their reception by plowing down a crop of Winter Wheat or Winter Rye, the sod or grain aerating or keeping loose the soil. When the Walnut is in bloom, the seed should be planted in hills at 10 feet apart in each direction. Two large shovelful of well-rotted stable manure dug and trampled into each hill and covered with earth.

The cultivator should be prepared with quite 4 pounds of seed to the acre, that there may be a reserve for replanting in case of destruction to the plants by insect depredations or beating rains. One vine alone to the hill should be allowed to retain perfection with 450 hills to the acre, that should be 900 first-class Melons. Much of the Melon seed offered throughout the country is the product of immature and deformed melons remaining in the fields after all the choice fruit has been selected. Landreth's seed is from mature melons grown especially for seed and not gathered from fields after all the best Melons have been marketed.

Alabama Sweet

About 90 days to maturity. Seed a creamy white, mottled with brown, an early, long melon, light green rind, with irregular stripes, thin, but tough, good flavor, an excellent sort—grown very extensively in the South for shipping purposes.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.; lb., \$1.00.

Augusta Rattlesnake, Gypsy or Georgia

Seed creamy white with black tips. Here we have an old Southern standby, an excellent shipper and ready seller. A long, large bright yellowish green melon with irregular stripes of very dark green, the ground color marbled with a medium green. Flesh bright scarlet.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.; lb., \$1.00.

Bradford

About 85 days to maturity. Seed creamy white, similar to Joe Johnson of years ago, in shape and markings, long, color dark with darker wavy bands. Flesh melting and of excellent quality, some of them resembling the Florida Favorite in markings, but slightly darker green.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.; lb., \$1.00.

Halberts Honey

About 90 days to maturity. Seed creamy white with brown tops, same as Kleckley Sweet, or a selection from it, about 20 inches long, oblong, form almost equally round at each end, rind dark green, sweet and unsurpassed.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.; lb., \$1.00.

Excel

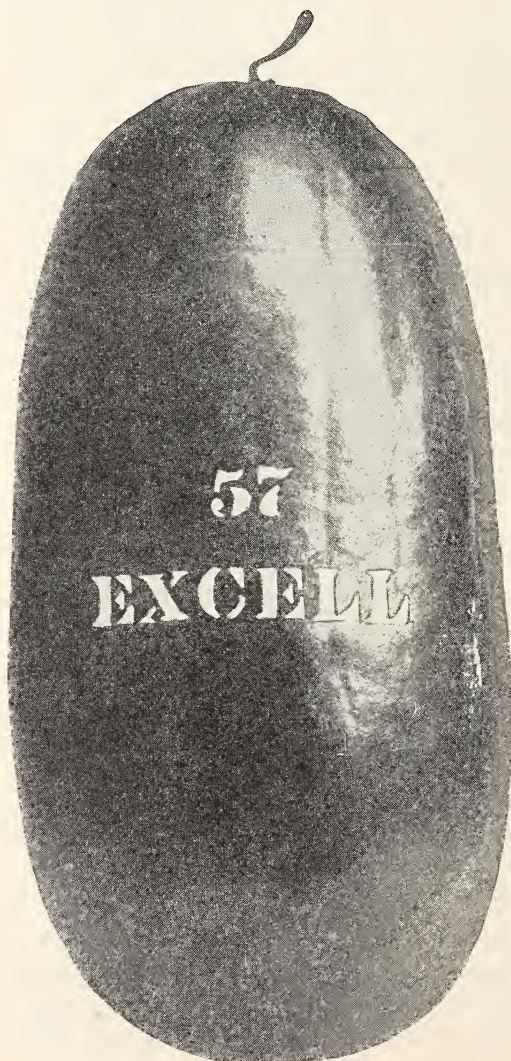
Seed black and brown. This is an early and prolific bearer, color of rind deep green with occasionally a deep green stripe. Flesh deep red, solid and crystalline, and a fine flavor, ripened well up to the rind. A most excellent shipping melon. Average weight from 30 to 50 pounds, often 60 pounds under favorable conditions. A good keeper for 60 to 80 days, if not bruised.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.; lb., \$1.25.

Icing Round Light Green Rind

About 75 days. Seed creamy white, one of the best melons on the market and a great favorite in some sections for its excellent quality; always of a good flavor, of a very thin rind, consequently not a good shipper. Fruit nearly round and a greenish-white, marbled or dotted, with light green veins. Fine for family gardens, highly recommended.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.; lb., \$1.00.



WATERMELON—Continued

Icing Dark Rind

Seeds small and creamy white. The same as the Light Green Rind Icing in every respect, except in the color of the outside skin.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.; lb., \$1.00.

Indiana Sweetheart

About 90 days. Seed very dark, marbled with a lighter color, resembling the Round Light Icing, but much heavier and paler in color. Might be described as Golden Green, distinctly ribbed at stem end and marked with an irregular dark green tracing. A good bearer and a reliable shipper.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.; lb., \$1.00.

Irish Gray

Color of seed all creamy white. A new Melon but badly named. Very popular as a shipper. Fruit long, oval, light gray color outside. Flesh bright red, free from hard centers. A good long light colored shipping Melon.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.; lb., \$1.25.

Kleckley Sweet or Monte Cristo

About 80 days. Seed creamy white, one of the most sought after Melons in the market. We wish to say that no one has a superior stock of this, very valuable melon, than the stock we are offering you in this catalog. Fruit oblong, about 20 inches in length, rind thin, early to ripen, flesh scarlet, sugary and crisp. This Melon, by reason of its thin skin, is not so well adapted for shipping as for home consumption, yet it is excellently tender, of an excellent flavor and texture, dark green outer skin, always a very dark green marbled with a darker green.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c.; lb., \$1.10.

Landreths' Long Light Icing

About 80 days to maturity. Creamy white, small seeds, a good cropper, heavy and attractive, of very desirable quality, a very fine flavor, shape long, oval, tapering from blossom end, skin light green, flesh crystalline, undoubtedly one of the best melons for eating, on the market today, extremely sugary.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c.; lb., \$1.10.

Peerless or Ice Cream

Seed white. Not a good shipper, but one of the best for home gardens, outside rind light green, finely netted, flesh very tender, crystalline.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.; lb., \$1.00.

Tom Watson

White seed more or less marked with brown. A long, even, oblong, dark green melon, finely marked all over with a darker green tracery than Kleckley Sweet, slightly longer. Fine variety, flesh deep red, fine flavor, no core, often weighing 50 to 60 pounds, the most popular and the most used Watermelon for shipping purposes on the market today.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c.; lb., \$1.10.

Preserving Citron Red Seed

About 90 days. Seeds red and small. A round, small, light and dark green striped melon. Meat a greenish white, used for preserving only. Late to mature, very hardy, and a long keeper.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.; lb., \$1.00.



Tom Watson

BEST FLOWER SEEDS

LANDRETHS'—Good as any, better than some

NAMES BOTH BOTANICAL AND COMMON

Prices per packet are generally 5c., a few 10c., some higher

ALL THE NAMED SORTS ARE EASY TO GROW

AGERATUM

Of easy growth, flowers abundantly out-of-doors in Summer and up until frost; therefore very desirable for bouquet-making. A bed with the centre of *Salvia splendens* and border about 18 inches wide of blue *Ageratum* will make a dazzling sight for 90 days. Any one can grow it. Color effect very showy.

Mexicanum.—White or alba, very delicate.....
 $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 15c.; 5

Perfection or Imperial.—MIXED White and Blue..... $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 20c.; 5

ALYSSUM, SWEET

Makes a very pretty border; fine for carpet bedding, baskets, pot plants and in making small bouquets. Cut back when through flowering and will bloom again. Annual. Blooms for 60 days.

Maritimum (Sweet).—White. 8 to 12 inches. Trailing habit, very sweetly scented.
 $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 10c.; 5

Little Gem or Compactum.—Very suitable for border and pot work. 6 inches.... $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 20c.; 5

ANTIRRHINUM (Snapdragon)

An exquisite showy hardy perennial, that is living for a second and third year, blooming in August if sown early and then on till killed by frost. Among the most showy and brilliant border plants; succeeds in any good garden soil. By cutting off most of the flowering stems and giving a slight protection over Winter, plants will bloom second Summer for four months. Try a few this way. For cut flowers with stems kept in water, Snapdragons retain their fresh appearance for ten days, and in this particular they are very valuable as table decorations. Easy to grow as a radish.

Tall, Large Flowered.—Height 18 inches. Red, Rose, Yellow, Scarlet, Mixed..... $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 20c.; 5

Dwarf, Large Flowered. Rose, Yellow, White, Mixed..... $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 50c.; 5

Galathee.—Crimson and white. Showy.
 $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 50c.; 10

ASTERS

Chrysanthemum-like flowers not surpassed in beauty by any plant. They vary in color from a delicate pink and white to deep reds and purples. The plants thrive best in rich soil, but with sufficient moisture will give satisfaction in almost any garden plot, and blossom in profusion for 90 days or till killed by frost. They are especially adapted to house decoration, and when cut and placed in water hold their regal heads erect from one to two weeks without withering. A supply of Asters, effective and beautiful for months, providing more cut flowers than any other plants



Snapdragon or Antirrhinum

ASTERS—Continued

occupying the same space, may be had from July till frost by planting an early variety, as Queen of the Market, followed by a later variety of the American Branching type. Try Landreth's Asters this year and see how unusually fine they are. Good as any offered under more florid descriptions. 8 to 20 inches high. Asters are by far the most satisfactory open garden flowering plants during Midsummer and Autumn.

American Branching Asters

We cannot recommend the Branching too highly. They closely resemble small Chrysanthemums. The best Asters for cutting. White, lavender, pink, crimson, purple. Very free blooming, producing handsome flowers of the broad-petaled type, slightly incurved and very lasting.

American Branching.—Mixed.—Flowers large and double. Handsome double flowers borne on long stems, a free brancher and unsurpassed in merit. Autumn Sorts Unsurpassed. Thirty inches tall. Scarlet, Blue, Crimson, Lavender, Purple, Deep Rose, Rose Pink, White, All mixed colors..... $\frac{1}{8}$ Oz., 25c.; 10

Truffants.—Paeony Flowered, Firefly Scarlet.—Flowers medium in size with incurved petals.
 $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 25c.; 10

Crego's Giants.—Very early and constant bloomers, after the style of Queen of Market, but larger flowered. Loose-petaled, fluffy flowers. All mixed colors, mixed only..... $\frac{1}{8}$ Oz., 25c.; 10



Balsam, Camellia Flowered—See next page

Giant Comet.—Immense flowers, often 6 inches diameter; good form and growth. White, dark blue, light blue, crimson, sulphur-yellow, rose. Very valuable for exhibition vases as resembling Japanese Chrysanthemums. Graceful and mop-like heads, grand sort. Mid-summer. Branching.

All mixed colors. Blue, Crimson, Lavender, Rose, White..... $\frac{1}{8}$ Oz., 25c.; 10

Ostrich Plume.—Large showy flowers; branching with loosely curled flowerets. White, rose, light blue, dark blue, crimson. Fine for cutting. Very similar to Giant Comet.
Fine mixed, all colors mixed..... $\frac{1}{8}$ Oz., 25c.; 10

Queen of the Market.—The best earliest among the Asters. Scarlet, rose, dark blue, lavender. Very desirable. Habit spreading. Plants, 18 inches high and very productive. Two weeks earlier than any other.

Fine mixed, all colors..... $\frac{1}{8}$ Oz., 25c.; 10

Victoria.—Best all-round short stemmed. Flowers massive, with overlapping petals. 18 inches. Flowers very full and showy. White, delicate rose, purple, scarlet, dark blue. Curving outward. Sold only in mixture.

Fine mixed, all colors..... $\frac{1}{8}$ Oz., 35c.; 10



Mixed Asters— $\frac{1}{2}$ Size

AQUILEGIA (Columbine)

Among the most beautiful and curiously formed of hardy perennial flowers. Blooms in the early Spring and Summer for 60 days.

Hybrida.—Foliage similar to a three leaf clover.
Double mixed. Curious..... $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 15c.; 5
Single mixed..... $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 15c.; 5

BALSAMS (Lady's-slipper)

Illustrated on preceding page

Large flowered, full centered. Beautiful annuals with flowers as double as Roses, measuring two inches in diameter. Rich soil and deep culture are requisite to produce large and showy flowers. Seeds may be sown where they are to stand, and later thin out the plants; but if started indoors they will flower earlier. Set plants about 2 feet apart, where they can have plenty of sun. Our stock is exceptionally fine. In bloom 60 days.

Double or Camellia Flowered.—Rose, Scarlet. White..... $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 20c.; 5

Camellia Flowered Perfection.—Mixed colors. 2 feet..... $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 20c.; 5

Rose Double Flowered.—Mixed colors. 2 feet high, 18 in. diameter..... $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 20c.; 5

BACHELOR'S BUTTONS

See *Gomphrena*, page 74.

BALLOON VINE (Cardiospermum)

The **Balloon Vine**, popular as a rapid climber, 8 feet, producing inflated seed pods one inch diameter; delicate foliage. 90 days. Always a favorite. Valuable for screens..... $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 10c.; 5

BRACHYOME

Iberidfolia—Swan River, Daisy..... $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 30c.; 5

BALSAM APPLE

See *Gourds*, page 74.

CAMPANULA

The **Canterbury Bells** are a large genus of showy plants, blooming in profusion, mostly perennials. The Campanula medium claims a situation in most gardens. Easy of culture and certain to flower; all succeed well in good soil. Blooms second year.

Double Mixed..... $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 50c.; 5

Single Mixed..... $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 20c.; 5

CANDYTUFT (Iberis)

These well-known favorites are among the most beautiful of our annual flowers. The seeds can be sown at all seasons or in Fall for early flowering. They like rich soil and plenty of room to flower freely. Nearly all varieties are hardy annuals. Very pretty in beds or masses. Bloom 60 days.

Empress or Giant White Rocket.—Hyacinth flowered. A superb variety; large, pure white flowers on good stems..... $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 20c.; 5

Dwarf Hyacinth Flowered.—Mixed. $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 20c.; 5

Umbellata.—Mixed colors..... $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 20c.; 5

CANNAS

Tropical, half-hardy perennial plants with broad foliage, somewhat resembling corn; produce a striking effect grouped in beds or single on the lawn. Soak the seed in warm water about 12 hours, sow in hot-bed, transplant when ground is warm; give plenty of moisture and rich soil. Take up the roots before frost and keep in a moderately warm cellar.

Crozy's Early Newest Large Flowering.—Mixed colors. 4 to 5 feet..... $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 20c.; 5

CARNATIONS

See *Dianthus*, page 72.

CASTOR BEANS or RICINUS

The **Castor Bean**, in all its varieties, has a showy tropical appearance, singly or in groups. Valuable for screens.

Sanguineus.—Red stalks and foliage, with bronze tinge, seed-pods scarlet. 10 feet..... Oz., 25c.; 5

Zanzibariensis.—Largest-leaved variety, an elegant centre plant. Leaves often 3 feet across. 12 feet high..... Oz., 25c.; 5

Mixed, All Varieties..... Oz., 25c.; 5

CENTAUREA (Corn Flower)

Coronarium.—Tall Double finest mixed.

Victoria.—White..... $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 20c.; 5

Cyanus.—Blue..... $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 20c.; 5

Mixed.—Several colors..... $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 15c.; 5



Canterbury Bells

CELOSIA



The **Cockscombs** are tender annuals, requiring good soil. The Cockscomb form will produce a larger comb by cutting off side flowers and leaving one head only to a plant. If cut before they fade, the head may be preserved during the

Winter. 12 inches across. In flower for 90 days.

Cristata, Dwarf Scarlet; Tall Scarlet.

$\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 40c.; 10

Tall Giant Empress.—Bright crimson combs, dark foliage. 2 to 3 feet high..... $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 40c.; 10

Dwarf Cristata.—Mixed. 4 or 5 colors. 1 foot high. Combs 10 inches..... $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 50c.; 5

Plumosa.—Scarlet and golden mixed. Plants 3 to 4 feet high, sending up delicate and exquisitely beautiful plumes of 10 inches in length, 3 to 4 inches in diameter and far more delicate than the more formal Cockscomb. **Mixed, all colors.**
 $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 30c.; 5

CLEOME (Spider Plant)

Found in all old-fashioned gardens. Flowers rose-like, a many legged spider, borne on stems four feet high..... $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 20c.; 5

COREOPSIS (Calliopsis)

Double Mixed.—Showy, hardy, fine for cutting.
 $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 20c.; 5

CANTERBURY BELLS

See *Campanula*, preceding page.

CHRYSANTHEMUM

Double Mixed.....Oz., 40c.; 5

COLUMBINE

See *Aquilegia*, page 70.

CONVOLVULUS

See page 75.

COSMOS

Every year this flower makes more friends. Both flowers and lace-like foliage are fine for cutting. Growing 4 to 8 feet high from seed. In flower for 50 to 70 days. See illustration. Valuable for screens. Blooms until killed by frost.

Early Flowering, Dwarf Mixed.—White ground, flushed with delicate pink; a decided acquisition to this class..... $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 15c.; 5

Mammoth Perfection Lady Lenox.—Pink, long stem. White, Unsurpassed..... $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 20c.; 5

Mammoth Perfection, Mixed.—Flowers of perfect form, great size and beauty. Mixed in same packet. White, crimson, dark pink, white tinted rose..... $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 20c.; 5

Mammoth Crimson Perfection..... $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 20c.; 5

CYPRESS VINE

See *Morning Glories*, page 75.

DAHLIA

A favorite for autumn flowering, blooming the first season from seed if started early. The flowers are so symmetrical and perfect and the range of colors so wide and varied that they will always be popular where display is wanted.

Seed may be sown in spring in open ground after danger of frost is over, but for best results sow in shallow pots or boxes at any time from March to June, and transplant the seedlings to small pots. When strong enough and danger from frost is over plant out one foot apart. These plants will produce tubers something like potatoes which should be taken up in the autumn and replanted the following spring; these roots will flower freely the following autumn. Tender herbaceous perennial, 3 to 4 feet high.

Finest Double Mixed.—Seeds saved from double flowers, including shades of red, pink, dark maroon, yellow, white, etc.....Pkt., 10

Finest Single Mixed.—Will produce brilliant flowers running through a wide range of striking colors.....Pkt., 10



Cosmos—Blooming not only in midsummer but during the late Autumn when all other flowers have ceased



Dianthus

DIANTHUS

The Dianthus may be divided into two classes, 1st, Carnations, which are striped or ribboned outwards. 2d, Picotees which are edged or feathered inwards, generally smaller and hardier and of a greater range of colors. These old favorites are still as popular as ever. Rich soil will make bright flowers. Most of the varieties are fragrant. In the open garden some bloom the first Autumn; all bloom the second season.

Perpetual Flowering Carnations

Giant Marguerite, Mixed Extra Large.—A very vigorous class, suitable for garden and splendid for cutting. Sown as annuals in February on a gentle heat and transplanted to open ground as soon as possible after frost will produce a profusion of flowers in five months after sowing. 50 to 75% of the plants being double and sweetly scented. Double white, yellow and scarlet. Height, 1½ feet..... ¼ Oz., 50c.; 20

Border or Open-Garden Carnations

One of the leading flowers, a rival of the Rose; the flowers are generally borne on long stems; seed can be sown under glass or in the open ground, and will flower the next Summer.

Grenadin, Dwarf.—Red. Biennial... ¼ Oz., 60c.; 10

Vienna.—Early double dwarf. Mixed colors.... ¼ Oz., 60c.; 10

Chinese and Japanese Pinks

The Pinks or Picotees are free-flowering biennial plants that bloom the first Summer, and if freely

cut will produce larger flowers the second year. Unrivalled for showy colors, flowers produced in abundance over four months' time.

Chinenis (China or Indian Pink).—Various colors, showy and double. Height, 1 foot... ¼ Oz., 20c.; 5

Heddewigii (Japan Pink).—Double and single, very showy, fragrant. Flowers 2 to 2½ inches, beautifully striped and mottled. Height, 10 inches..... ¼ Oz., 30c.; 10

The following two varieties, although classed separately, are all really types of Heddewigii:

Diadematus, Dwarf Double.—Mixed colors, edged and marbled, compact in habit..... ¼ Oz., 20c.; 10

Laciniatus, Single.—Mixed. Flowers all colors exquisitely fringed. Height, 18 inches..... ¼ Oz., 30c.; 10

Plumarius or Sempervivum.—The everblooming hardy garden pink. Includes the fragrant, charming, hardy perennial Pinks of our grandmothers' garden, as the Sweet May Pinks, Double Scotch Pinks and Grass Pinks. Best for borders. ¼ Oz., 40c.; 10

DIGITALIS (Foxglove)

Hardy perennials of easy culture, living for several years without care and yielding tall spikes of showy, curiously shaped flowers. 30 inches. Blooms second year.

Fine Mixed..... ¼ Oz., 20c.; 5

Purple..... ¼ Oz., 20c.; 5

White..... ¼ Oz., 30c.; 5



Dianthus laciniatus



Delphinium (Larkspur)

DELPHINUM (Larkspur)

The **Larkspurs** are showy annuals and perennials. Very easy to cultivate and beautiful for borders. Especially suitable for rockeries. The foliage is dark green, much divided, throwing out to perfection the blossoms, which are terminal spikes of blue, purple, white and red. Although hardy perennials, the plants will bloom the first Autumn and again the following Spring. All grow freely in good soil. See illustration. True to nature. Fine for cutting, very double.

Annual Varieties

Delphinium.—Double mixed..... $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 15c.; 5

Hyacinth Flowered Larkspur.—Double Mixed. So named as the spikes sometime resembles a Hyacinth, at other times a Ten Week Stock—more gorgeous tints, more lovely and a larger bloomer..... $\frac{1}{8}$ Oz., 30c.; 5
Tall Double Larkspur.—Two to three feet high, every branch a spike, retaining its bloom for many weeks in tints of loveliness..... $\frac{1}{8}$ Oz., 30c.; 5
Formosum Larkspur.—Intense Blue, the spikes hardy, very showy..... $\frac{1}{8}$ Oz., 40c.; 10
Chinensis Larkspur.—Early, Pink, Blue..... $\frac{1}{8}$ Oz., 30c.; 5

DOLICHOS (Hyacinth Bean)

Daylight. —Tall running Beans. White.....	Valuable as a Screen	{	Oz., 15c.; 5 Oz., 15c.; 5 Oz., 15c.; 5
Purple. —Profuse bloomers			
Mixed. —Very ornamental.			

DAISY DOUBLE (Bellis)

The **English Daisy** is a dainty perennial springtime plant of poetical celebrity. Quite hardy in most situations, easy culture, requires shade. Flowers from April to June. Start seed in hot-bed. Should be planted in beds 5 inches apart to make best effect.

Red.—Double..... $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 80c.; 10
White...... $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 80c.; 10
Snowball.—Double white..... $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 60c.; 10
Shasta.—California beauties. White and golden. 6 inches..... $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 25c.; 10
Double, Mixed Colors.—5 inches..... $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 40c.; 10

ESCHSCHOLTZIA

One of the most beautiful and showy of garden flowers. When grown in masses, scarcely any plant produces a greater degree of splendor.



Eschscholtzia (California Poppy)

TO BE SATISFIED ORDER SEEDS WHICH SUCCEED FROM LANDRETH

ESCHSCHOLTZIA—Continued

Easily raised from seed. Sown in Autumn, the growth is of increased vigor. California State flower. Diameter of plant growth 20 inches. Blooming 60 days. See illustration.

Burbank's Crimson California Poppy.—Very showy, desirable, lovely..... Oz., 50c.; 5

Golden West.—Grand new variety having light canary-yellow flowers, with deep orange blotch at base of each petal, forming a cross in centre. Flowers measure over 4 inches in diameter and have overlapping petals, delicately waved at edges..... Oz., 35c.; 5

Mixed Colors.—In same package.... Oz., 35c.; 5
Orange, bright, very showy..... 5

FOXGLOVE

See *Digitalis*.

GAILLARDIA

The *Gaillardias* are half-hardy, free-flowering annuals. The flowers are a very showy combination of orange, crimson and purple, blended



Gaillardia

and streaked in various markings. They are good bedders, being strong, constant bloomers through the whole Summer. Attractive.

Grandiflora Mixed Varieties.—Hardy. Resembles a small Sunflower. 24 inches tall. $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 20c.; 5

GERANIUM

Zonal.—Single mixed..... 10

GOMPHERENA (Globe Amaranth, Bachelor's Button)

Well-known annuals of easy culture. To preserve for Winter decoration the flowers resembling clover heads should be fully matured before being gathered. Some other plants are improperly termed Bachelor's Button.

Dwarf Mixed.—15 inches tall..... $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 15c.; 5

GOURDS

The **Gourds** are annuals, rapid growers, from 10 to 20 feet high, valuable for covering screens or arbors; should have moist, rich, loamy soil to attain perfection. The Bottle and Dipper Gourds are useful when dry for domestic purposes. The inside of the *Luffa*, Dish-cloth or Bonnet Gourd, is very strong and gauze-like.

Balsam Apple.—6 feet..... Oz., 60c.; 5

Balsam Pear.—6 feet..... Oz., 60c.; 5

Bottle.—Water dipper..... Oz., 30c.; 5

Hercules Club.—Climber, fruit sometimes 5 feet long..... Oz., 30c.; 5

Sugar Trough.—Used as holders for syrups or water..... Oz., 30c.; 5

Dipper or Syphon.—Crooked at the neck. Used for dipping water..... Oz., 30c.; 5

Nest Egg.—So productive that the fruit lies like eggs in a nest..... Oz., 30c.; 5

Mixed Gourds.—All sorts..... Oz., 30c.; 5

HELICHRYSUM

Everlasting flowers size of a 50-cent piece. Mixed colors..... Oz., 30c.; 5

HELIOTROPE

Mixed Choice..... 15

HOLLYHOCK

Illustrated on next page

One of the grandest perennials for a screen, throwing up stalks 4 or 6 feet high of beautiful flowers as double as a Rose. Very stately wherever placed, an old-fashioned flower but equal to the best. Nothing better for background or among shrubs. Blooms sometimes first year, always second year. The old ladies are fond of Hollyhocks.

Fine Double.—Colors both mixed and separate. White, red, crimson, yellow. All shades double flowers from crimson to white. Beautiful combination when planted in groups. Perennial. Oz., 50c.; 5

Double Bright.—Rose, Scarlet, Salmon, Yellow 10

Alleghany.—Semi-double, fringed, very choice, mixed colors. Mammoth flowers... $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 50c.; 5

Single Mixed.—Very attractive, all colors, early bloomer..... $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 50c.; 5

Annual Varieties.—Mixed. Very desirable, blooms first year..... $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 40c.; 5



Hollyhock—Beautiful double flowers—See*previous page

ICE PLANT (Mesembryanthemum)

IPOMŒA (Morning-glories)

See page 76.

JOHNNY-JUMP-UP

See **Pansies**, page 78.

KOCHIA TRICOPHYLLA (Fire Bush)

The seed should be sown when the Oak trees are bursting into leaf. The plants develop very rapidly, finally reaching by midsummer two feet in height, and forming perfect globes of green, feathery branches, which later burst into a mass of small brightest scarlet flowers; the whole effect being that of a globe of fire, a veritable burning bush. Anyone can grow this plant in almost any situation, and we accordingly recommend it most highly. Sometimes called **Fire Bush**.

$\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 25c.; 5

Childsii.—Very showy..... $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 35c.; 5

LADY'S-SLIPPER

See **Balsam**, page 70.

LARKSPUR

See **Delphinium**, page 73.

MIGNONETTE (Reseda)

No annual is a more general favorite than the Mignonette. Its modest, sweet-scented flowers recommend it to everyone. No garden is complete without the Mignonette. One of the easiest

culture, it adapts itself to all situations. Finds a place in the greenhouse or conservatory, in a box or pot on the window, or in the open ground in Summer. Blooms till Fall. Sow seeds several times during season. In bloom for 60 days.

Allen's Defiance.—The florist's favorite. Large spikes 13 or 14 inches long, very fragrant, and will keep for weeks after cutting, holding their fragrance, as the buds open daily. Fine for forcing, good keeper. 9 inches high.. $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 20c.; 5

Goliath, Giant Flowered.—Red. Plants pyramidal in form and very strong with exceedingly large flower-spikes. 12 inches. One of the best..... $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 50c.; 5

Golden Machet.—Dwarf growth, highly colored; fragrant..... $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 20c.; 5

Odorata.—Small flowered but particularly fragrant. 9 inches..... $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 10c.; 5

MIRABILIS JALAPA

Marvel-of-Peru, or, as it is generally called, **Four-o'clock**, because its flowers open late each afternoon; bright foliage. Flowers are fragrant, with desirable colors and fine markings. Makes a fine Summer hedge if set in rows a foot apart. **Mixed colors of flowers**..... Oz., 30c.; 5

MORNING-GLORY

Large-Flowering Varieties

Convolvulus.—The **Convolvulus Major** is an annual of rapid growth; large flowers of many colors; suitable for porches or arbors, blooming in July and constantly till frost..... Oz., 15c.; 5



Mignonette. An old-fashioned flower, a great favorite

MORNING-GLORY—Continued

Rochester.—A new large-flowering variety. Flowers 4 inches or over, are of a deep violet-blue, with a narrow band of white around the edge. Wonderfully attractive..... Oz., **45c.**; 10
Heavenly Blue.—Most exquisite of the Morning-glories. Charming color..... Oz., **75c.**; 5

Cypress Vines (Ipomœa)

Quamoclit.—Crimson, small, dark. Fern- or lace-like foliage; climbing rapidly 8 feet. $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., **20c.**; 5
Quamoclit alba.—White, small. 10 feet. Lace-like foliage; climbing 8 feet..... $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., **20c.**; 5
Quamoclit Mixed.—White and crimson. Lace-like foliage; climbing 8 feet..... $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., **15c.**; 5

Ipomœa (Morning-glory)

The Ipomœas are among the most beautiful of annual running vines, blooming for 90 days or from midsummer till frost.

Coccinea (Star Ipomœa or Small Scarlet Morning-glory).—Small, flat, ivy-like leaves. 12 feet. Oz., **60c.**; 5
Grandiflora.—Moon-flower pink. Not so strong as the large common Convolvulus. 12 feet. Oz., **80c.**; 5
Heavenly Blue.—A beautiful annual large flowered Morning-glory, rapid climber, entire flowers of azure-blue. Lovely beyond description. Oz., **\$2.50**; 10



Morning-glory

MOONFLOWER

These beautiful rapid-growing climbers will grow about 30 feet in one season. Exceedingly showy. Leaves are large and the flowers, which open as the sun is sinking in the west, are very fragrant. The seeds being hard, some advise filing the end of each seed, but we have found it best to plant the seeds one-half inch deep after having soaked them overnight in warm water. Blooming 40 days.

Mexicana Grandiflora Alba.—White flowers, six inches wide. Opens only night and mornings. Large, smooth, dark foliage. Similar to large flowering and large-leaved Morning-glories. Oz., **75c.**; 5
Bona nox (Evening Glory, Good Night, Moon-flower).—Pure white, fragrant flowers. Tender annual. 15 feet. Very showy..... Oz., **30c.**; 5

MARIGOLDS

Showy annuals of easy culture. Especially desirable in late Autumn. The flowers of the African variety, in its perfection, are equal to the double Dahlia. The French, as double as a Ranunculus, in appearance and texture not unlike the richest velvet. In bloom for 90 days.

African Dwarf Double.—Bronze..... $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., **20c.**; 5
Lemon..... $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., **20c.**; 5
African Tall Double.—Golden Ball. $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., **25c.**; 5
Mixed..... $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., **25c.**; 5
Dwarf Brownie, or Legion of Honor.—About 9 inches high. Fine for borders or massing. Flowers brilliant gold with maroon blotching. In bloom till frost..... $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., **30c.**; 5
Prince of Orange or Calendula..... $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., **20c.**; 5

PERIWINKLE

See **Vinca**, page 82.

PINKS

See **Dianthus**, page 72.

PORTULACA

One of the most showy and beautiful of border flowers. The seed germinates freely and flourishes in almost any situation. Does not grow over 3 to 4 inches high, but each plant spreads 2 feet wide. Any one can grow it in any garden. In the open they make a gorgeous bed, as they love the hot sun and a sandy soil; bloom for 60 days. The double flowers resemble small roses.

Single Flowered

Scarlet—Very choice..... $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., **25c.**; 5
Yellow..... $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., **25c.**; 5
Finest Single Mixed..... $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., **20c.**; 5

Double Flowered

Scarlet.—Resembles most beautiful double scarlet Roses..... 10
White.—Like the preceding only white..... 10
Finest Double Mixed Colors.—Resembles beautiful double Roses, though only one inch in diameter. Several colors, very showy, sown in beds..... $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., **60c.**; 10



Nasturtium

Landreth's Nasturtiums

Sow in nursery bed when the Apple is in bloom.
Transplant when two inches high.

(PRICE PER PACKET, 5 CENTS)

Did you have them last Summer? If not, why not? The Nasturtium, with four or five other ornamental plants, leads everything else in the garden. They surpass the Geranium in brilliancy. Landreth's Nasturtiums for 1922 were a great success, but we feel confident that they will be even more satisfactory, as our stock for 1923 contains some new varieties. These flowers require next to no care and thrive best in rather poor soil, enduring heat and dry weather remarkably well. No flower is as desirable for table decoration. Every housewife prizes the seed pods on account of their pungent, peppery taste, and feels her pickles incomplete without them. The flowers are of all

colors, from deep chocolate to nearly white, and blossom in greatest profusion until killed by frost. They are very effective when planted in borders, also well suited for vases and baskets. Do not let a Summer pass without having a bed of these refreshing flowers. You cannot but love them if you know them. No more trouble to grow Nasturtiums than to grow Lettuce or Peas or Beans. They bloom from early summer until killed by frost. An excellent salad.

One Ounce sows 30 feet of single row.

TALL NASTURTIIUMS

Climbing 5 to 6 feet high.

Landreth's Mixed Tall Sorts.—A combination of many tall varieties; colors, white, cardinal, orange, rose, scarlet, etc.

Per pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.; 1b., \$1.00.

NAMED SORTS, 5 CENTS EACH;

OUNCE, 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ -POUND, 50c.; POUND, \$1.80

Atropurpureum.—Crimson, dark and showy.

Atrosanguinea.—Excellent, blood-red, free bloomer. Very showy. Not dark as Atropurpureum.

Bright Rose.—Very choice sort, producing a rose-colored flower; quite distinct from usual colors.

Bright Yellow.—Very showy, and a profuse bloomer.

Chameleon.—All colors on same plant and a great variety of splashes of color on same flower.

Dunnett's Orange.—A very vigorous grower, producing a showy, deep orange flower.

King Theodore.—Very dark. One of the most attractive on our trial grounds this year.

Pearl.—Delicate, cream-colored flowers, contrasting finely with the orange, gold and scarlet of more brilliant varieties.

Prince Henry.—Primrose-colored, foliage light color, spotted with crimson. A choice sort.

Spit Fire.—Remarkable in its intensity of sparkling brilliancy; exceedingly showy; one of the finest sorts.

Vesuvius Tall.—Colors Salmon and Rose, dark leaved.

DWARF NASTURTIIUMS

The Dwarf Sorts are adapted for beds and borders

8 to 15 inches.

NAMED SORTS, 5 CENTS EACH;

OUNCE, 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ -POUND, 60c.; POUND, \$2.00

Cattell's Crimson.—Showy variety, equal to any in startling effect.

NASTURTIUMS—Continued

Golden King Dwarf.—Flowers Golden and Yellow, dark leaved.

Empress of India.—Foliage purple-blue, bearing brilliant deep scarlet flowers; a good plant for edging.

Beauty Dwarf.—Flowers Yellow and Scarlet.

King Theodore.—Dark crimson. Foliage dark green. An excellent sort. Good for edging.

Pearl.—Flowers lemon tint, a choice color among Nasturtiums, producing pleasing effect.

Yellow.—Strong vine, large leaved, profuse bloomer.

Landreths' Mixed Dwarf Sorts.—A mixture of the best dwarf sorts, producing when in bloom an agreeable effect; in colors of scarlet, crimson, bronze, gold and white.

Per pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.; lb., \$1.00.

Pansies

(Prices per Packet as Quoted)

HEART'S EASE—JOHNNY JUMP UP

"Pansies for thought!" Have you ever thought how marvelously beautiful they are? Have you thought that no garden is complete without



Pansies—Often the flowers are twice as broad as shown in this picture. Often the size of a silver dollar.



Petunias, single flowered—See next page

them? Have you thought Landreths' Pansies the finest in the world? If not, try them this year and you will find them unsurpassed and of unusual size. 6 inches high, plants 8 inches diameter.

Seeds should be sown out of doors very early in the Spring or during August and the plants protected during Winter. The happy faces of these flowers cannot but brighten every home. They are in bloom sixty days after planting and continue to bloom till after frost.

Faust (King of the Blacks)..... $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 90c.; 10

Giant Trimardeau.—Mixed colors. A distinct class of strong-growing plants bearing enormous flowers, often measuring over 3 inches in diameter..... $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., \$1.00; 10

Giant Striped.—Showy stripes on large flowers.. 10

Lord Beaconsfield Purple.—Very showy..... 10

Masterpiece.—Not excelled in good quality..... 10

Meteor Bright Yellow.—Very showy..... 10

Victoria Red.—Magnificent. Flowers of deep claret-red color, large and very beautiful..... $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., \$1.25; 10

Snowflake.—Pure white..... $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., \$1.00; 10

Mixed Extra Choice

Finest Mixed.—1st quality..... $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., \$1.70; 20

" " 2d "..... $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., \$1.50; 10

" " 3d "..... $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 90c.; 10



Poppy Shirley.

Carnation-flowered.—Fringed. Dwarf, all colors.
 $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 20c.; 5

Peony-flowered.—Compact growth. $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 15c.; 5

Shirley.—Flowers of a glossy, silk-like texture, single or semi-double, colors light shades crimson, rose, pink to rosy-white; some bordered with white, others striped and blotched like an exquisite piece of china..... $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 15c.; 5

Landreth's Sweet Peas

Sow in permanent location, in single row, two seeds to the inch, half-ounce of seeds to every yard of row; cover one inch deep.

Sweet Peas can be grown as easily as the common garden Peas, simply requiring room and *early starting*—planted even before the frost is out or the ground. An early start is all important, disappointment is certain to follow a late start. Best results are obtained by sowing the preceding Autumn, as with deep roots in a deep,

rich soil the season of blooming is lengthened. They do best when trained to trestles made of string or wire. They should be thinned out about one inch apart in rows, and if in parallel rows the rows should be four (4) feet apart.

Sweet Peas have a blooming period of about four weeks, consequently to provide for a longer season of flowering it is advisable, where garden space permits, to make four or five sowings about one week apart, making the first sowing before the frost is out of the ground. But the blooming season is only partially fixed according to date of sowing, for Nature is disposed to run flowering time much together, whatever may have been the date of sowing the seeds.

Sweet Peas always develop the largest and best flowers and continue longest in bloom under conditions of a rainy season or under irrigation. On the other hand, hot, dry weather diminishes the size of flowers, causes them to fade and induces the vines to cease blooming, to soon dry up if not revived by rain, but after a good rain will make a display as attractive as at first.

White-seeded Sweet Peas are more delicate than the dark-seeded varieties, and under unfavorable conditions of soil and rainfall or drought do not germinate as freely as dark-seeded, which are always hardy.

Sweet Peas of any variety will generally bloom in 60 or 70 days after they germinate; one ounce being sown to ten feet of row.



Sweet Peas.

Sweet Peas

GRANDIFLORA TYPES—Choice

Mixed Colors—Sow Early

If a mixture of colors is desired we offer three grades:

	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Lb.
Landreths' Fine Mixed....	.15	.35	\$1.20
Landreths' Very Choice Mixed.....	.15	.40	1.40
Landreths' Special Mixed	.20	.45	1.50

Per packet, 5c.

These prices include postage.

Distinct Sorts

GRANDIFLORA SWEET PEAS

Formerly we named them in classes of colors or marking—this year we name them alphabetically—twenty sorts—we might name one hundred more, but these are sufficient.

Per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Per oz.	Per pkt.
50c.	20c.	5c.

Alphabetically Arranged

- America**—Crimson scarlet, striped with white.
- Aurora**—White striped orange and salmon.
- Black Knight**—Almost black, its name fits it.
- Captain of the Blues**—Standard almost clear purple, wings blue.
- Dorothy Eckford**—Best large white, showy.
- Emily Eckford**—Rose Lilac, most attractive.
- Extra Early Blanche Ferry**—Carmine rose, wings white with pink.
- Flora Norton**—Bright blue, most brilliant.
- Hon. Mrs. E. Kenyon**—Light Primrose, choice.
- Helen Pierce**—White marbled with bright blue.
- Janet Scott**—Bright Pink.
- King Edward VII**—Best bright scarlet, very showy.
- Lord Nelson**—Rich deep navy blue.
- Lady Grizel Hamilton**—Standard light mauve, wings lavender.
- Mrs. Walter Wright**—Rose, purple.
- Miss Wilmot**—Orange and pink, wings rose.
- Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain**—Rose, striped on white.
- Othello**—Very dark maroon.
- Prima Donna**—Pure self pink.
- Queen Alexandria**—Bright scarlet red.

As many Grandiflora Sweet Peas are offered under names not descriptive, we, after much investigation and observation, have picked out the best and ask our customers to confine their purchases to the above names.

Spencer Types

MIXED VARIETIES—Choice

Per lb.	Per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Per oz.
\$3.00	90c.	30c.

Mixed Colors.—A development in Sweet Peas which is passing throughout the entire list of varieties, each old color and form being enlarged and beautified beyond compare and which in turn, when firmly fixed, will entirely supplant the old and familiar forms. The new habit is not fixed, but varies from 60 to 80 per cent. true.

Per packet, 10c.

Here follows twenty-eight varieties of Spencers—what is the use of offering one hundred and twenty-eight—our customers should be thankful we do not cause them "Brain Fag" by naming all the so called sorts, by getting down at once to the best.

Per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Per oz.	Per pkt.
\$1.25	40c.	10c.

Alphabetically Arranged

- America**—Crimson Scarlet, distinctly striped with white.
- Apple Blossom**—Standard Crimson pink, wings white.
- Asta Ohn**—Pinkish lavender suffused mauve.
- Austin Frederick**—Cream colored, waved or filled. A first class lavender.
- Barbara**—Orange, salmon large.
- Cardinal**—Brilliant poppy scarlet or bright red.
- Constance Olive**—A bright rose pink on primrose ground.
- Countess**—Bright clear pink on white ground.
- Elfreda Pearson**—Best blush pink.
- Fiery Cross**—Intense orange-scarlet, cherry-orange, wings large, turkey red or military red.
- Golden Glory**—Golden Orange.
- Illumination**—Rich orange, salmon, large flowered.
- Helen Lewis**—Standard orange, wings rosy salmon.
- Hercules**—Rose pink, immense long stems, flowers giants.
- Evelyn Ayre**—Pale pink and salmon.
- King Edward VII**—Red Crimson, best scarlet.
- King White**—Best White, Gigantic Flowers.
- Lord Nelson**—Navy Blue, Wings lighter color.
- Margaret Atlee**—Very fine large flowers, salmon pink, giant flowered buff ground.
- Maude Holmes**—Large solid crimson.
- Margaret Madison**—Pale Lavender or azure-blue, graceful flowers.
- Mrs. Cuthbertson**—Carmine rose, prolific bloomer, wings white, strong grower, best pink and white.
- Queen Victoria**—Primrose fleshed rose.
- Royal Purple**—Large flower, fine form, best purple, young flowers lighter color than old ones.
- Rosabella**—Bright Rose, Waves large flower.
- Senator**—Claret and Chocolate striped, heliotrope ground.
- The President**—Brilliant rich dazzling orange scarlet.
- Wedgewood**—Large flowers, a good blue.

PETUNIAS

Petunias are annuals of extraordinary merit and of easy culture, producing a fine effect by reason of the beautiful combination of colors. Free bloomers, very effective. In the garden, conservatory or greenhouse they produce most beautiful flowers in great profusion. Will grow freely in any soil, but the richer the soil the better effect produced. Also fine for boxes, vases, etc. In the open garden the plants spread 3 feet by 20 inches high and bloom for 90 days.

Bedding, Single Flowered

- Striped and Spotted**..... $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 70c.; 10
Belle Etoile.—White and purple; profuse bloomer. 2 feet..... $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 50c.; 10
Countess of Ellesmere.—Great bloomer, rose and white..... $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 40c.; 10
Hybrida.—Mixed colors. 2 feet..... $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 35c.; 5
Carmen Silva..... $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 50c.; 10

Single Large Flowering

- Grandiflora Finest Mixed**.—Huge flowers; great variety of color. Single. 2 feet.. $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., \$1.00; 10

PHLOX

Phlox Drummondii Grandiflora.—This is the Large Flowering Class, and in all its varieties of colors and shades cannot be excelled by any annual for brilliant and constant display. Blooms from July to November, and should have rich, light soil. The seed may be sown in hot-bed in March and the plants planted out in June, or when the ground becomes warm may be sown just where they are to stand. No wonder these brilliant blooms



Phlox Drummondii Grandiflora.



Shirley Poppy.

are called Flame Flowers, as when planted in beds or masses, the plants standing four inches apart in each direction, they make a solid field of color. In the open garden the plants spread 20 and rise 12 inches high. In bloom 60 days. See illustration.

- Coccinea**.—Bright scarlet, fine form, large. 1 foot. Very brilliant..... $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 60c.; 5
Atrosanguinea.—Blood red..... $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 60c.; 5
Star of Quedlinburg Mixed.—Bears five-pointed, star-shaped flowers; easy culture. A very odd and handsome flower. Hardy annual. $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 60c.; 10
Atropurpurea.—Deep purple..... $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 60c.; 10
Hybrida, Mixed Colors..... $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 50c.; 5

POPPY

Every garden should have a good supply of Poppies. They fit in almost anywhere and the perennial varieties remain for years. Bracteatum, Iceland and Orientale are perennials, the others annuals. Sow seed in the open ground in the Spring or Fall. Will not bear transplanting. Most brilliant and showy flowers. 1 to 2 feet.

- Fire Dragon**.—Single flower of four inches diameter, most brilliant deep scarlet..... 10
Cardinal Double.—Dwarf, deep red.. $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 30c.; 5
Danebrog.—Large. Scarlet, with white cross.... $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 20c.; 5
Iceland.—Mixed colors. Perennials; if sown in February will flower the same year and yield brilliant flowers all the season. Single..... $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 50c.; 10



Sweet William.

SWEET WILLIAM (*Dianthus Barbatus*)

These flowers were favorites in our grandfathers' gardens. They bloom early in the Spring and continue in flower a long time. Plants are hardy and they will bloom in August the first and second years, and their number may be increased enormously by dividing the roots. Colors run from purple to white.

Double Mixed. 1 foot..... $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 40c.; 5
Single Mixed. 1 foot..... $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 15c.; 5

TEN WEEKS' STOCK

Stocks are half-hardy annuals, beautiful and fragrant old fashioned flowers. Sow under glass or on warm border early in Spring, transplant to rich ground.

Cut and Come Again (Princess Alice) is the finest and most floriferous white sort. For garden, pot or cut-flower use, it cannot be equaled. 16 inches..... $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 50c.; 10

Large Flowering.—DOUBLE mixed colors.
 $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 40c.; 10

VINCA ("Periwinkle")

Valuable for pot culture, tender perennials. Very desirable window decorations. Sown early, blooms freely same season. 1 foot.

Alba pura.—Pure white; spread 8 inches 5
Rosea.—Spread 8 inches. Rose petals, crimson eye..... 5
Mixed.—Several colors; spread 8 inches.....
 $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 30c.; 5

VERBENA

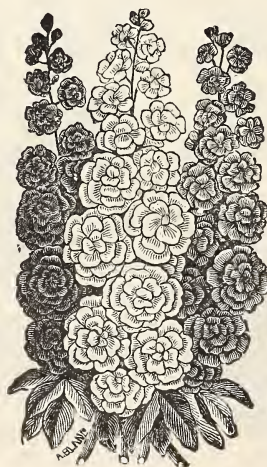
The **Verbenas** are half-hardy perennials. No flower garden is complete without Verbena. Partially upright, but when prostrate taking root freely where stems come in contact with the ground. Grand for bedding. In bloom 90 days. Sow the seed $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep in a box of light rich soil. Start in February or March under gentle heat of hot-bed or even in sunny window, and after hardening off transplant the seedlings in May or June in open ground in good, rich soil.

Auricula-flowered.—White eye; height 9 inches. spread 2 feet..... $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 50c.; 5
Defiance Brilliant Scarlet..... $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 50c.; 5
Firefly or Scarlet.—Height 9 inches; spread 2 feet..... $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 60c.; 5
Hybrida Mixed Colors.—Height 9 inches; spread 2 feet..... $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 40c.; 5
Mammoth White..... $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 25c.; 5
Mammoth Blue..... $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 60c.; 5

WALLFLOWER

A favorite with old-fashioned people. Best in place on rockeries. It is a half-hardy biennial, producing beautiful fragrant flowers. Requires protection during the Winter. Blooms second year. 18 inches.

Large Flowering Double Mixed $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 40c.; 5
Large Flowering Single Mixed.—2 feet.....
 $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 30c.; 5



Ten Weeks' Stock.

SALVIA SPLENDENS

A Specialty of Landreth. Nothing like it.

\$3.00 per Ounce

Every ounce of **Salvia Splendens** we sell is grown on Bloomsdale Farm, where every year we have eight to ten acres of broad scarlet patches scattered among the other crops producing a most dazzling effect.

Half-ounce should raise 1000 plants. Sow seed in hot-bed or box in house and plant out when ground is warm, or sow outdoors when the Apple is in bloom. In bloom 60 days. 2 feet spread.

The Sage offered by Landreth is frequently produced from spikes three to four hundred to a plant, often fourteen inches long. No other Seedsman has such a choice strain.

Bonfire.—A fine variety, 3 feet high; forms a dense, compact bush. Brilliant scarlet. We especially recommend this sort of seed, which we grow 300 to 400 spikes of 10 inches every year on Bloomsdale.
 $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 90c.; 10



Sunflower—Dwarf Double—Use as Screens.

The Agricultural Department reports that a total of twelve (12) acres of Scarlet Sage is the output in the United States; the Landreth's with an acreage of nine grow three-quarters of all the Scarlet Sage Seeds in America.

Five millions of passengers on the tracks of the Pennsylvania between Philadelphia and New York are enchanted by the brilliancy of these Sage fields during the summer months. The plants standing four feet high and four feet broad, the rows four feet apart, the blooms imbedded in one solid sheet of scarlet.



Sage, Bonfire.

SUNFLOWER (Helianthus)

The **Sunflower** is a well-known old-fashioned favorite, of late years wonderfully improved. The size and brilliancy of its flowers make it worthy of a place in every garden. Plant to hide objects.

Argophyllus (Silver Leaf).—5 feet..... Oz., 30c.; 5

Globosus.—Globe flowered, yellow... 3 feet..... Oz., 25c.; 5

Dwarf Double.—3 feet. Densely double flowers. Oz., 60c.; 5

This gives really by far the greatest volume of bloom in a small space of most showy plants than any other plant which we can name, though very humble, possibly almost the humblest of the entire list of flowers. Just try it against your fence or screen. Flowers 5 inches in diameter and double as the Chrysanthemum.

SCABIOSA (Mourning Bride)

Pincushion Flower, known the world over as Mourning Bride. Is a well-known annual. Easy culture; blooms all the season. Fine for bouquets. 2 to 3 feet high.

Dwarf Purple..... $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 30c.; 5

Tall Varieties.—Mixed..... $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 15c.; 5

SNAPDRAGON

See **Antirrhinum**, page 68.

SENSITIVE PLANT or MIMOSA

From its mysterious irritability, exceedingly always attractive, curious. When touched will instantly fold its leaves and droop. Seeming to possess almost human knowledge. It is so curious every one should have it. It will give you lots of fun. It is as easy to grow as a Pea or a Bean. 1 foot. Flowers pink.....Oz., 50c.; 10

ZINNIA

Double. Is a long-stemmed annual of robust habit, blooming from July to October. Seeds can be planted in the open, or young plants transplanted if desired. Dwarf varieties should stand about one foot apart, and tall varieties double this distance. Will grow anywhere and stand any amount of rough treatment. In bloom 60 days. Plants 18 inches' spread. Blooming until killed by frost.

Red Riding Hood.—A gem of one foot tall, rich scarlet double flowers, very effective.
 $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 50c.; 5

Large Flowering Dwarf Mixed.—Flowers often five inches across; all colors..... $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 20c.; 5

Large Flowering Tall Mixed.—Flowers big as dahlias. Exceeding showy, keeping long after cutting. All colors, 2 feet..... $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz., 30c.; 5

GIANT ZINNIAS—Something New

These new forms of Zinnias have assumed a prominent place either treated as single plants or massed in solid beds as they are immensely superior to the old forms, becoming as popular as Asters because more easily grown and less expensive.

Double Giant Dahlia Flowered, Zinnias.—Mixed colors. Novelty, rare..... $\frac{1}{10}$ Oz., \$1.00; 20

Giant Picotee Flowers, Zinnias.—Many colors. Novelty, rare..... $\frac{1}{10}$ Oz., \$1.00; 20



Zinnia.

MIXED LAWN GRASS

is entirely a matter of confidence, whether the purchaser be a merchant or a gardener, and that the proportions mixed, as to varieties and quantities of each, is a matter of honesty and ability.

We sell Mixtures by the hundred pounds, and not by measure.

Finally we will add that in no class of any kind of Seeds is there so much deception as in Mixed Lawn Grass—the doors for deception are wide open. The purchaser of any mixed article, whether it be Grass Seed or Coffee, at once agrees to an opening of the door to an extent of fraud equal to any evil intent. The purchaser cannot complain of the parts or proportion of parts of an unknown mixture; he buys it just as it is, he does not know the combination. No large operator is going to divulge the parts of his mixture—that is a trade secret. The purchaser is at the mercy of the mixer, and the mixer's honesty of purpose alone is the only guarantee of the quality.

We regret to say that the average mixture of Grass Seed does not make a well-balanced combination of valuable sorts succeeding each other, for the average mixer of Mixed Grass Seed knows just nothing about varieties, his sole aim being to make the lowest cost mixture to sell at the biggest price.

Landreth's Lawn Grass Mixture, according to its name or grade and for the purpose intended, is composed of many varieties put in as suitable for the purposes named, as

For Surface Effect on the Lawn,
 For Baseball Grounds,
 For Golf Links,
 For the Putting Green,
 For Shady Places,
 For Dry Soils,
 For Winter Lawn Grass.



Verbena—See preceding page.



LAWN GRASS TEST.—The illustration, from a photograph, is of 20 sorts used in our high-priced Lawn Grass Mixture, the varieties so radiating out from a common centre that the observer standing in the centre may compare all at his feet. Observing which is the best in color—or hardest, which stands the cold or heat the best or the various merits.

LANDRETHS' MIXED GRASSES

This prescription consists of 100 parts, divided in such proportions between those Grasses which our observation has indicated as best for general park effect, as respects color, density of herbage, vigor, quick recuperation after mowing and permanency. The seeds used are well cleaned, and we believe them to be pure and full of vitality, and all persons using them are certain to secure a stand, provided the land be properly prepared and the seed sown at the proper time and at the right depth, and provided there be sufficient rainfall to germinate the seed. We cannot be responsible for the errors of the inexperienced.

Prices are all by the pound, **One Hundred Pounds** being required to seed an acre, which equals a space of 70 yards long by 70 yards wide, making 4900 square yards, or its equivalent, no matter what the shape is. 1 lb. for space of 20 x 20 feet, or 400 square feet.

At single pound rates we prepay postage. At the rate per 100 lbs. or fraction, the seeds will be shipped by Express or Freight at expense of purchaser.

Mixtures.	Per pound in packages of 1, ½ or ¼ lb. Postage paid	In Bulk Price per pound Postage paid	In 100 lbs. Bulk Without postage 25 pounds at 100 pound rate
Landreth's Never Die.....	.50	.45	.40
Superior Mixture.....	.55	.50	.45
Extra Special Mixture.....	.60	.55	.50
Fairmount Park Mixture.....	.45	.40	.35

ATHLETIC GROUNDS—Football and Baseball Parks

	Incl. Postage	
Popular.....	50c. Lb.	100 lbs. \$40.00
Extra Special.....	55c. "	" 50.00

GOLF LINKS—For the Course

Popular.....	45c. Lb.	100 lbs. \$40.00
Extra Special.....	50c. "	" 45.00

GOLF LINKS—For the Putting Green

Popular.....	55c. Lb.	100 lbs. \$50.00
Extra Special.....	60c. "	" 55.00

White Clover—White Dutch

Per oz., 10 cts., including postage. Lb., 85 cts., including postage
By Express, not prepaid, 70 cents per pound

Grass for SHADY Places

Incl. Postage
Grass for Shady Places.....60c. Lb.
100 lbs. \$55.00

Southern Winter Lawn Grass

Price, including postage, 30 cts. per lb.
By Express, per 100 lbs., \$25.00

Speaking of Garden Vegetables

When David Landreth first established his Seed store in Philadelphia, there was a William Leason who sold Seeds but he sold out in 1794 and John MacJohn who sold out in 1797—upon the retirement of these two, David Landreth remained the only Seed Merchant in America.

The first Nursery in Philadelphia was established in 1730 by John Bartram, which developed into an exporting establishment, sending many American trees and shrubs to England. In 1780 Mr. Prince of Flushing, L. I., established a Nursery, David Landreth establishing a Nursery and Seed Business in 1784 less than one year after the last regiment of the British troops sailed for England, November 1783. The Department of the Nursery was the most prominent at that date, David Landreth renting the entire acreage of a square at 12th and Filbert Streets, establishing a store at 1210-1212 Market Street in 1784. See Philadelphia City Directory 1798. Later, he purchased a piece of land known as "Garlic Hall," below Philadelphia, subsequently another large piece south of Philadelphia and a fourth piece of land near the Arsenal.

1789. General Washington probably was the foremost American Farmer as shown by his agricultural correspondence with Sir George Sinclair, but Washington knew nothing of Agricultural chemistry, still less of other technicalities connected with agriculture. Now a capable farmer has to handle a good deal of machinery; consequently must have some mechanical ideas and a practical knowledge of why this and that is done, while the educated farmer has ten times the greater Agricultural knowledge than had George Washington.

1790. Landreth's Seeds were sent to Mount Vernon in 1790 and in 1791 to Monticello and Wheat Lands and still later, 1818, to Bordentown Park, where King Joseph Bonaparte made extensive plantings of trees.

1796. Landreth as a Firm Title first appeared in the Philadelphia City Directory in 1796 but as David and Cuthbert Landreth, Seedsmen, Market Street near 12th. At this date The Landreth Seed Grounds and Nursery had acquired an interstate reputation, it being known from Boston on the North to Charleston on the South because of its practical tests made in an attractive manner. It was the first experimental Station where people of botanical tastes could make a comparative study of trees, shrubs and vegetables.

1800. The system of Trial or Test Gardens for vegetables, flowers, and grain was inaugurated at the Landreth Nursery in 1800, the scheme being to test English and French varieties imported for sale alongside of the same, or similar varieties grown in America. For a life time this was the only out-of-door comparative Horticultural Museum of the kind in America. Many students of botanical tastes made repeated visits from the city and elsewhere to study the close range of vegetables and flowers side by side, as they occurred in the Landreth Trial Ground.

1810. In 1810 on the Landreth Farm was used the first Horse Tread Machine, made by Robinson for driving grain or Seed thrashers, instead of a sweep, power. This machine had to be protected

at night by armed guards to save it from destruction by laborers who looked upon the machine as a labor saver.

1811. In 1811 the White Mercer Potato was introduced by a Mr. Gilsky and a small crop was grown in the Landreth Seed Farm. It was the first really good White Potato for domestic use. Previous to that, most of the larger quantities of Potatoes were yellow fleshed and were used for pig or cattle food, even as early as 1740. Up to 1770 apprentices had stipulated in their indentures that they should not be fed on potatoes more than once a week, as the quality was so distasteful.

1818. The Landreth's established a Seed store in Charleston in 1818—Thomas Landreth was placed in charge of it, he was succeeded by his brother David Mankin Landreth who was succeeded by another brother John. David Landreth, 2d, had the general oversight of it. Its location was 351-353 King Street and it was there conducted until 22nd April 1862 when it was confiscated by a Confederate Court.

1819. Agriculture was given a big boom in 1819 by the accidental importation into the port of Philadelphia of a new Wheat from the Mediterranean. It came for flour making purposes and it came without a name. A small portion of this Seed was purchased by John Garden, of Delaware, who ground the most of it but planted a small portion on his farm. It proved to be a red bearded variety. The next year, David Landreth planted some of the American grown Seed which proved to be very prolific and the progeny of the first importation soon became very popular. Several other importations of various sorts from the Mediterranean were made but none of them proved to be like the first. It became known all over the country as the "Red Mediterranean."

1820. The Tomato was not introduced by Catalog until 1820. When the Tomato was first introduced it was cultivated as an embellishment for the table. Six years later a half dozen sorts were Cataloged.

1830. Earlier than the year 1828 all the Landreth Catalogs or Descriptive lists had unfortunately been destroyed by fire, but in 1832 there was printed and issued a de luxe edition, descriptive and illustrative list—a trade catalog in reality, its commercial object obscured by beauty of the illustrations and accuracy of descriptions. This magazine for accuracy of description of plants and beauty colored illustrations had not been surpassed since that day. It was far ahead of its time and as a horticultural publication, the first of its kind in the United States. The descriptions were in excellent English, though in botanical parlance.

1830. In 1830 the Landreth establishment received its first order from the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of British India and has since done business with that Society now nearly one hundred years, the Oriental business now being extended over China and Japan.

1922. At this date the Landreth Vegetables are of increased popularity, if that can be possible.